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CHICAGO PAYS HEAVY TRIBUTE TO 'RACKETEER'

Annual Levy of $136,000,000 in Extortions Collected, Employers Estimate

GANGSTERS' POLITICAL ALLIANCES REVEALED

Crime Survey Warns of Over-Optimism—Shows Need to Prosecute

Efforts to eliminate "racketeering" in Illinois are described in three articles, of which the following is the first. The series summarizes the findings of exhaustive surveys of conditions and practices in Chicago, together with the proposed remedies.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Progress toward elimination of "racketeering" is being furthered by investigations here which forcefully emphasize the vigorous action needed to stamp out this new form of criminal extortion.

A tribute of $136,000,000 a year is being levied in Chicago by the "racketeers," according to an estimate just made by G. L. Hostetter, executive secretary of the Employers' Association of Chicago. The association has taken an active part in exposing activities of the "racket" gangs.

Survey Describes "Rackets"

"Racketeering" formed one of the major problems dealt with in the Illinois Crime Survey, published recently. The study was characterized as one of the most extensive investigations of organized crime yet made. It cost $115,000 and required two years' work by authorities on criminology. Their findings are printed in a massive book of 1100 pages.

The survey was conducted by the Illinois Association for Criminal Justice. Its president is Rush C. Butler, chairman of the commerce committee of the American Bar Association. John Henry Wigmore, dean of Northwestern University Law School, edited the book, which contains 20-odd reports.

Find Crime and Politics Allied

Election of a new state's attorney and appointment of a new chief of police in Chicago noticeably improved conditions, the survey says. It contains, however, a specific warning against overoptimism. There still is a marked need for breaking up the alliances between crime and politics, it declares, as a step toward stamping out the organized groups which have existed for many years.

The investigators emphasize that the situation in Chicago is transitory. Since the publication of the report, one of the city's most notorious racketeers escaped from what was

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8500-Mile Air Service Planned by Dutch Line

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—The Royal Dutch Air Lines have taken another important step toward regular air service of 8500 miles to and from the Netherlands and the East Indies by organizing 10 return flights between Amsterdam and Batavia at intervals of a fortnight, except for the first two flights, which will have one week interval between them.

The first three-motored Fokker plane carrying 750 pounds of mail will start from Amsterdam on Sept. 12 and the last plane on Jan. 10. The first machine from Batavia will leave on Oct. 8. At 21 stations along the route iron boxes containing reserve parts have been deposited.

After further thorough experimenting during the next year regular weekly service between Amsterdam and Batavia will commence in September, 1931.

Police in Toronto to Be Disciplined

TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—Although upholding the stand taken by D. C. Draper, police chief, in breaking up a Communist gathering in Queens Park, Sam McBride, Mayor, has announced that policemen who used allegedly brutal methods in dispersing the demonstrators would be disciplined.

The Mayor said the Board of Police Commissioners would investigate charges that policemen attacked persons in the park other than the members of the Communist gathering.

Of the seven men arrested as leaders of the demonstration, one was released when it was established he was not a participant; he had aroused the ire of a policeman when he did not "move on" quickly enough.

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Argentine Government Signs Naval Contracts

BY UNITED PRESS

Buenos Aires

PRESIDENT IRIGOYEN has signed documents authorizing payment of Argentine naval construction contracts in Europe and the United States.

Payment of $140,000 to Great Britain and Italy on newly built and reconstructed ships was authorized, and $500,000 will be paid the United States for naval purchases made by the Argentine Government.

BRITISH FETES MARK DECADE OF SAFE FLYING

Anniversary of First Daily Channel Line to Be Celebrated

By HARRY HARPER

Author of "Twenty-five Years of Flying"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Plans are being prepared for the celebration, at the London airport, of the completion of the first decade of British civil aviation.

Ten years ago, on Aug. 25, 1919, Britain had the distinction of inaugurating, between London and Paris, the world's first daily airplane service. The small 360 horsepower biplane then employed carried only two passengers. Today the triple-engined air liners of Imperial Airways, the British national company, accommodate 20 passengers in a big saloon, in addition to pilot, engineer and steward.

Ten years ago there were only 3000 miles of airways in Europe. Today the latest figure places the total at 55,000.

The growth in air-borne passengers may be judged from the fact that, whereas in 1919 only about 20 a week were flying between London and Paris, in a busy week now as many as 2000 make the air trip to and fro above the Channel.

When, in 1919, airplane transport began, those who instituted it had three things to prove. They were:

1. That the 100-miles-an-hour commercial airplane could be made safe.
2. That it could fly dependably to a scheduled time-table.
3. That it could be made to pay.

Safety Question Answered

Today, after just 10 years, what is the position? Take first the question of safety. Official statistics now show that in the past four years British airplanes have carried 100,000 people to and fro across the Channel by air without injury to a single one of them. That in itself is an answer to the question: "Can high-speed airplane transport be operated with a sufficient margin of safety?" It is obvious that it can.

Now as to reliability. In this regard the most recent figures available show that even on European air routes, where bad visibility has often to be encountered, British airplanes are now maintaining an all-the-year-round dependability of well over 90 per cent, while on such a section of the Empire airway as that between Cairo and Basra, where mist and fog have not to be reckoned with, the reliability figure stands consistently at 100 per cent.

Therefore, in dependability, as well as in safety, the airway has succeeded already in confounding its critics. Aerial transport now functions, day in and day out, with a reliability sufficient for business needs.

Can Be Made to Pay

In regard to the third vital question, that of making airways pay, the position reached by British air lines is extremely encouraging without being entirely conclusive. In certain parts of the world where conditions are favorable, and more particularly, of course, in the United States, commercial aircraft are already earning dividends for the companies operating them. In other territories, where pioneer work has proved more arduous, and also more costly, state assistance in various forms has still to be relied upon.

But so far as British commercial flying is concerned, it is now clear, in view of increases in traffic and reductions in working costs, that the phase during which artificial aid is required is a temporary one, and that much sooner than some people think an aerial transport system will be established throughout the British Empire which not only reduces journeys of weeks to days but does so on a basis which is business-like and self-supporting.

The success of British civil aviation, in proving to the business world that aerial transport can be

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LINCOLN ANSWER MEETS RITCHIE'S DRY LAW ATTACK

Denial of States' Duty to Enforce Statute Rallies Defenders at Institute

By RICHARD L. STROUT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. — The same answer with which Abraham Lincoln demolished a states' rights argument in Civil War days met, with telling effect, the contention of Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland that a state is not legally or morally responsible for enforcing the Constitution, concurrently with the Federal Government, in the matter of prohibition.

The clash occurred in a debate on enforcement before the Institute of Public Affairs, in which Mr. Ritchie and Stanley High, editor of the Christian Herald, participated. The debate preceded a day's discussion of the wet and dry issue, heated at times, in which Dr. James M. Doran, Prohibition Commissioner, gave the Administration's own view of the duty of a state under the Eighteenth Amendment.

Harking back to phrases almost forgotten since the states' rights controversy of the sixties, Mr. Ritchie affirmed the liberty of individual states to refrain from enacting supplementary legislation to enforce the dry law. Specifically he denied that the oath of a governor or other state official to "support" the Constitution, commits him to "enforce" specific provisions of the Constitution.

Lincoln's Words Recalled

And to this argument Mr. High, reverting likewise to the phrases heard in the days preceding the Civil War, recalled the words of Lincoln spoken in reproach rather than anger, when the same doctrine of states' rights was once before invoked:

"Can you, if you swear to support the Constitution and believe the Constitution establishes a right, clear your oath, without giving it support? Do you support the Constitution if, knowing or believing there is a right established under it which needs specific legislation, you withhold that legislation? Do you not violate and disregard your oath?"

Mr. High was not the only one to quote Lincoln. As though to emphasize the relation of the present argument with that of earlier days, the Maryland Governor himself, as modern proponent of the states' rights doctrine, employed a Biblical phrase used by the former President.

To express the serious view which he took of the present situation, Mr. Ritchie, in his peroration, declared "a house divided against itself cannot stand," and he added, "Neither our social nor our federal system can stand the strain."

Federal View Defined

The question of the respective functions of the federal and state governments under the concurrent clause of the Eighteenth Amendment, dominated the debate between Mr. Ritchie and Mr. High and later among the institute membership. Dr. Doran, like Mr. High, seemed to have no doubt where the duty of the state government resides in view of the words of the Constitution itself.

"There is no doubt," said Dr. Doran, "about the binding legal force of the Eighteenth Amendment on the states and there is likewise no doubt as to their obligations to exercise in their appropriate sphere of action the full police powers of the state, in order to properly discharge their obligations under the Eighteenth Amendment."

In his remarks Mr. Ritchie carried the states' rights argument which he advanced at the New London conference of governors, and which has

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Entire Family Goes to College

NEW YORK (AP)—A husband and his wife and their six children, the youngest 18 months old, are studying at Columbia University summer session. University authorities, in announcing the fact, said it constituted a record.

The family is that of Dr. W. Vernon Lytle, head of the department of psychology at De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind. He and his wife are studying advanced psychology and child education. Clara, 10; Marylin, 9, and Vernon Jr., are enrolled in the Horace Mann demonstration school. Dawn, 4, and Strohm, 18 months, are in the nursery school.

Dr. Lytle, a Yale graduate, has been on the De Pauw faculty for a year. Previously the family lived in Boston.

Paris Bans Street Fair Trumpery and Clairvoyant Tribe Moves Out

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS — Clairvoyance and allied practices have been banished from the street fairs of Paris.

Probably not since these fairs were established, some 700 years ago, has there been such radical reform demanded in their character as now enunciated by the police department.

Trumpery of all sorts is caught by new regulations and so many side shows are affected that one wonders if these historic institutions will not soon have to close. They numbered 38 annually until recently. Today there are only 13 left.

All games of chance, including lotteries, are forbidden. Games of forfeits whereby money or commodities are given to winners are to be cut off. A similar edict applies to boxing spectacles and any repugnant exhibitions. Somnambulists, charlatans, diviners, prognosticators and "readers of dreams" must ply their professions elsewhere. Games where objects are thrown at persons or animals are banned as well as the sale of living animals.

What is to be left, is the query. Merry-go-rounds remain with their jingling tunes, and bumping carts, swings, and shooting galleries. Candy stalls and waffle irons are to stay and shops for clocks and dolls. These itinerant fairs, moving from the open square to the broad boulevard with the seasons and opportunities and out into the provinces when times are dull are noisy and traffic-congesting and many are their critics.

Graf Zeppelin Crosses Germany on the Way to Tokyo via Siberia

Soars Over Berlin, Stettin, Free City of Danzig, and Koenigsberg, East Prussia, Headed for Moscow—Averages 55 Miles an Hour

STETTIN, Germany (AP)—Making steady progress on her flight to Tokyo, the world-girdling Graf Zeppelin passed over Stettin at 12:10 p. m. Aug. 15 (6:10 a. m., E. S. T.) headed for the coast along the Baltic.

After leaving Stettin, the ship was expected to swing eastward toward Danzig.

She covered the distance from Berlin to Stettin, about 90 miles, in 1 hour and 40 minutes, at an average speed of about 55 miles an hour.

BERLIN (AP)—The Graf Zeppelin appeared over Berlin at 10:30 a. m. Aug. 15 (4:30 a. m. E. S. T.) escorted by a squadron of airplanes from Tempelhof airdrome, on its way from Friedrichshafen to Tokyo. It was traveling at a good speed and soon disappeared in the northeast.

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Ger. (AP)—Aboard the Graf Zeppelin are 60 persons: 20 passengers — 19 men and one woman, Lady Drummond-Hay—40 officers and crew, and about 50,000 pieces of mail as freight. Much of the mail, all of the crew, and nine of the passengers, had come all the way from Lakehurst, N. J., where the world journey was begun.

The start from Friedrichshafen was made in full moonlight, an hour before dawn with a few hundred persons gathered near, who cheered as the ship rose.

DANZIG (AP)—As the Graf Zeppelin flew over the former German city of Danzig, she temporarily left German territory for the first time on her long journey to Tokyo. After crossing the narrow strip of corridor in which Danzig lies, the Graf was again to strike German soil in East Prussia.

After Koenigsberg the Graf was scheduled to fly to Duenaburg, Latvia, whence she will cross into Russia, en route to Moscow.

KOENIGSBERG, East Prussia (AP)—Speeding toward Russia, the Graf Zeppelin flew over Koenigsberg at

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BANK OF ENGLAND ARRANGES HUGE GOLD RESERVE

Federal Reserve Bank of New York Reported Medium for Credit

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A credit of $250,000,000 in gold has just been arranged here by the Bank of England, according to reports current in Wall Street.

Participating in the credit is a group of big New York banks, through which the gold will be available to the Bank of England on demand. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, reports indicated, is the medium through which the credit will be placed.

In high financial circles it was said that the reason the Bank of England came to New York for gold grows out of heavy French and German purchases in Great Britain, which served to drain its gold stock to a point where it is less than £141,000,000, the lowest point reached since the resumption of the gold standard in 1925.

No Gold Received

A responsible banker said that no part of this credit had been actually placed for the Bank of England. The arrangement provides, he continued, that should the Bank of England require gold, it can establish it within 24 hours by sending a cable dispatch to the Federal Reserve Bank here, which will in turn notify the group of banks party to the agreement, who, it was said, have already the necessary funds in readiness. Without actually having received the gold, the Bank of England stands in the same position as if the credit were on the books.

Little information was obtainable here regarding how the credit might be used, that depending upon the discretion of the Bank of England in keeping up the price of sterling in the exchange market, in partially rebuilding the British gold reserve, or in meeting situations arising by reason of the controversy between the British and French governments.

Will Ease Situation

Bankers here said that not only heavy purchases were responsible for the ebbing of the Bank of England's gold reserve, but that British investors and capitalists have been sending in increasing amounts to this country funds for speculation and investment. New York has received $48,000,000 in gold from England his year, and dispaches just received indicate that the Bank of England this week sold a little more than $5,000,000 worth of bar gold here.

It is believed that so large a credit may have the same stabilizing effect on the British financial situation as when in 1925 the Federal Reserve Bank undertook to sell gold on credit to the Bank of England to an amount in excess of $200,000,000, and the British Government arranged coincidentally with J. P. Morgan & Co. for a $100,000,000 credit with commercial banks here.

A Successful Plan by Which Girls Can Receive

A College Education

at Minimum Cost

TOMORROW

on the

EDUCATIONAL PAGE

RADIO 'WHISTLE' TO BE REMOVED BY NEW DEVICE

Advisory Station Will Help Keep Radiocasters on Right Frequencies

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Details regarding the first "constant frequency monitoring station" that will benefit approximately 20,000 domestic and many foreign radiocasting stations have just been announced by W. D. Terrell, chief of the Radio Division, Department of Commerce.

The station, developed in the radio division after more than three years' planning and research, will be erected in December at Grand Island, Neb., it was said.

"The only one of its kind, the station will serve as a check on radio frequency transmission channels or wave lengths, and will be able definitely to place a transmitting station back on its frequency by a telephone call," the department explains.

Set right on their frequency, radiocasting stations will be able to eliminate the heterodyne, or "whistle" from receiving sets, thus directly benefiting the millions of radio listeners. Even foreign stations will avail themselves of the service after its unique value becomes known, officials believe.

Preliminary work on the Grand Island station will be completed and operation begun before the end of the year, according to present plans. Delicate and sensitive instruments, with which it is possible to measure the operating frequencies of transmitting stations throughout the world range from seven to 30,000 meters, will be installed near Grand Island, on the airmail lines from Omaha west.

GENEVA PROPOSES LOWER SUGAR DUTY

GENEVA (AP)—The economic committee of the League of Nations has suggested that the League Council call the attention of the governments to "the advisability of ascertaining whether there is any possibility of lowering their excise duties on sugar without adversely affecting their fiscal position."

This was its only suggestion for the present for relief of the present crisis in the world sugar industry.

The report on the sugar situation resulted from inquiries undertaken at the request of the economic consultative committee set up by the World Economic Conference, to which the United States sent a delegation in 1927. The Economic Committee, which has an American member in the person of Lucius Eastman, consulted numerous experts.

New York Rail-Truck Deliveries Stopped

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has ruled that railroads rendering freight service to New York City cannot be permitted to continue the practice of making freight deliveries by truck service away from their own stations.

The commission holds that maintenance of "constructive station service" on freight delivered in Manhattan by the New York Central, Jersey Central and Baltimore & Ohio is unlawful.

The New Haven Railroad is likewise required to discontinue "constructive station service," and the proposal of the New York Central to give "constructive lighterage" on New England traffic to and from New York City also is ruled unlawful. In addition the commission holds that it has no power to compel railroads to establish store-door receipt and delivery for freight in New York and elsewhere.

AIR MAIL LINE INCREASES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO—An increase of one third has occurred in the air mail carried between Chicago and San Francisco since establishment of twice daily schedules between New York, Los Angeles and this city, it has been announced by the air mail contractor here.

HIGHER TARIFF FRIENDLESS AT WILLIAMSTOWN

Accord With Latin America Aided by Communications —Fascist Policy Defended

By J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—The Institute of Politics has yet to hear a kind word spoken for the Hawley-Smoot tariff—at least not in the shape it is at present taking at the hands of the congressional tariff makers

The consensus to date is that the upward revision of the tariff schedules will not in the main serve the economic welfare of the United States and will very definitely disserve the political welfare of the United States, as well as injure economic progress in the rest of the world.

Henry A. Wallace, speaking with particular reference to American agriculture, is the latest addition to the growing roster of the institute's tariff critics. And Mr. Wallace, for one, did not consider it necessary to be as mild in his protestations as have numerous of the other foreign and American commentators.

Finds Farmer Disserved

Specifically, the proposed Hawley-Smoot tariff, to use Mr. Wallace's own phrase, is "the worst of the many iniquitous tariff bills which have been passed to the injury of the American farmer." Mr. Wallace, who is editor of Wallace's Farmer and the son of Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture under President Harding, was inclined to feel that the benefit which the farmer might derive of the operation of the tariff was "pure buncombe."

Whenever the tariff has come before the current sessions of the institute it has met with unfavorable opinions from one viewpoint or another. Dr. Harry A. Garfield, chairman of the institute, in his opening address, declared that the historic economic facts which once dictated American tariff policy are no longer applicable.

Dr. Thomas W. Page, chairman of the council of the Institute of Economics, believed that the importance of the tariff to American prosperity has been greatly exaggerated. C. R. De Long, former chief of the chemical division of the Tariff Commission, advocated a nonpartisan, nonpolitical reconsideration of the Nation's tariff policy. And so the tariff discussion has run.

Likened to Armaments

Mr. Wallace contended that the farmers have supported the tariff for many years under a misconception growing out of the Civil War, but they are slowly beginning to perceive that the tariff is a log-rolling proposition designed to help those

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Nationality Right Defended by Vote of College Women

GENEVA (AP)—Women lawyers from France, Spain, Holland and Switzerland opposed the theory that women should be free to change their own nationality.

Their arguments, which were an unexpected development at the final sessions of the congress of the International Federation of University Women, resulted in a long discussion.

The consensus of the delegates, however, overruled the continental women lawyers and a resolution was passed declaring that women, whether married or unmarried, should have the same right as men to retain or change their nationality.

Cotton Conference Considers Arbitration

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Manchester, Eng.

A CONFERENCE out of which may eventually come settlement of the cotton industry dispute, has been in progress here between representatives of the employers and employees. Sir Horace Wilson serves in the rôle of conciliator in behalf of the Ministry of Labor.

There was a happier expression on many faces as the delegates gathered with the object of agreeing upon arbitration of wages, and to see if a satisfactory arrangement can be reached regarding composition of the court and the terms of reference.

UNIVERSAL 'AD' SYSTEM IS BERLIN PROJECT

Standardizing of Methods Planned at 'Admen's' World Congress

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The introduction of uniformity into advertising, opening the way for standardizing of advertising methods all over the world by means of the new international association, are among the great achievements of the advertising convention which has brought its sessions to a close in Berlin.

C. C. Younggreen, president of the International Advertising Association, declared that unity had been established among advertising men. The greater prosperity of mankind, which was the object of their work, means, he said, ease and comfort. Generations to come, he hoped, would know of poverty only by hearsay. Prosperity, he said, means peace to the world; it means the peace of mutual interdependence and mutual respect.

"We have shown the world what and who we are, and how we want to serve humanity," he concluded. "Our responsibility is a heavy one. We have all grown by friendship. We have done a great work."

New Constitution

Dr. Hans Luther, honorary chairman of the convention, expressed the hope that the friendships concluded will bridge distances and last longer than time. Progress had been at this convention, he continued, toward the goal of a better understanding among nations and toward placing all available strength at the disposal of the work of peace. All peace, even that of prosperity, he added, however, depended upon fulfillment of one preliminary condition —establishment of "a peace of justice." Much must be changed in the world before this was realized. The strengthening of the disarmament ideal must be accompanied by practical disarmament.

In the old international association the board consisted exclusively of Americans. This, not being compatible with the growth of British and Continental European advertising groups in the association, a constitution has been adopted giving equality to each of the three participating associations.

These three are the American, the British and the Continental European. For the first two years the International Association will comprise only the American, British and Continental groups; thereafter others may be admitted.

Function of Agencies

Stewart L. Mims of New York, speaking for advertising agencies, said that advertising men must find methods more nearly approaching those of the engineer, who deals in his work with essentially the same factors, namely, knowledge, analysis, imagination and initiative.

Advertising agencies, Mr. Mims

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ITALIANS RESIST MOVE TO REVISE YOUNG REPORT

French Ask Small Powers to Help Satisfy British Demands

GERMANS HOLD OUT AGAINST CONCESSIONS

Subcommittee to Study Objections by Great Britain Is Likely to Be Named

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—Determined efforts are being made to try to meet the British demand for readjustment of reparations payment under the Young plan, and representatives of France, Italy and Belgium have met here again to discuss the financial situation.

Henri Jaspar, Prime Minister of Belgium, saw Mr. Snowden, informing him of the results of deliberations. As chief go-between, he is prepared to make some concession on the part of Belgium, but Henri Cheron, French Finance Minister, has not yet made a definite offer on the part of France. However, it is certain that France will concede something, the sum mentioned being £1,000,000.

French Ask Others to Aid

Meanwhile, the French are asking the smaller nations if they will not contribute something of their claim to money that will be distributed when the Dawes plan is wound up. The smaller powers are being offered some compensation by way of reduction on their debts to the Allies, but Eleutherios Venizelos, Greek Prime Minister, who speaks for them, is a shrewd bargainer, would like to have this compensation in hand first. It is difficult to see how the debt funding arrangements can be altered. The impression prevails that Italy is holding out more stiffly than any other nation against alteration of the Young plan, Alberto Pirelli declaring his country has sacrificed more of its original claim to reparations than any other great power.

Moreover, he disputes the British contention that Italy gains £30,000,000 at the expense of Great Britain under the Young plan. It remains to be seen whether an appeal to Benito Mussolini, Prime Minister, to make some sacrifice on Italy's part to save the conference will have any effect. It would be a rather startling conclusion to the conference if it broke down owing to the refusal of the British Labor Chancellor and the Fascist Prime Minister to make any concessions.

Revision Is Expected

Further attempts were to be made behind the scenes to adjust financial differences.

It is stated on good authority that an agreement will be reached for appointment of a subcommittee for examination of the Young plan, and that this committee will begin work Monday. As its deliberations are likely to last some time, it is probable that the chiefs of the delegations will return home to meet again in September, when Mr. Snowden will leave Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary, to conclude negotiations on the financial and political issues.

Other delegations do not like the peremptory tone of Mr. Snowden's resolution, but Mr. Snowden, who seems to have adopted a more diplomatic attitude, may not hold out for every word he has written. He still professes he has nothing to concede, just as the Italians do. The French appear the most reasonable of the three powers at this moment, for they are willing to make some advance to meet the British claim, if all other parties will contribute their bit.

According to the British view, the French have not gone far enough, especially in regard to unconditional annuities, but none of the governments concerned wants to be put in the position of wrecking the conference for what is a trivial sum compared with the great importance of obtaining a final settlement.

Behind the controversy, it may be said, is a determination of the British Government not to allow France to dictate to Europe any longer.

But a financial question is always bad ground on which to fight out another issue, and it seems that reason and good will probably will prevail over the desire of any government here to score off another.

Germans Oppose Concessions

Meanwhile, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German Foreign Minister, pinned his colors to the Young plan, refusing to make concessions demanded of him by the French and Italians to assist them in meeting British demands. Thus, he objects to the possibility of Germany paying more the first 10 years than the amount fixed, although this might be made good to her later. He declares, also, that Germany cannot substitute cash payments for deliveries in kind. On this point he is willing that adjustments in the regulation and nature of deliveries be made, but he will admit no alteration in the total sum credited to Germany for these deliveries.

However, he is prepared to concede the expenses of occupation for the last months when the date for final evacuation is arranged, which will save the occupying powers about 40,000,000 marks, and he has no objection to this sum being granted to the British.

British Restate Decision Not to Accept Young Plan

THE HAGUE (AP)—The British delegation has made known to other nations participating in the reparations conference here that its ultimatum still stands, and it will not accept the Young plan without an

British Dry Worker Finds Widespread Prohibition Benefits in United States

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORT HURON, Mich.—Prohibition enforcement conditions appear "most encouraging" in the United States, according to A. G. Barker, of Bristol, Eng., secretary of the Western Temperance League of England.

In an interview, following a three months' tour of the United States and Canada, Mr. Barker said the benefits of prohibition were generally recognized among representative American business and professional men.

"While admitting the lax enforcement in New York City and State, we can say that the absence of drunkards was an eyeopener," he declared. "In comparison with Canada, conditions in the States were most encouraging. No liquor signs striking you in the face in newspapers, magazines or electric signs as in English cities.

"On several occasions we deliberately sought to procure liquor and to find out the location of so-called speakeasies, but without success.

"It should never be assumed that Canada ever has tried prohibition in the same sense that the United States has established it. Canada had only prohibition of sale, not of manufacture. We found that so-called government control, which we preferred to regard as government sale as breweries are still held by private persons, promotes a system that induces people to drink. Instead of controlling the sale of drink it is driving drinking into the home, and public drunkenness is increasing.

"In Alberta the Government put on the 'Indian' list 1228 persons since October two years ago. In the Province of Quebec we saw more intoxication than in any district we visited and there is a greater display of liquor advertising. No permit is required for the sale of drink, but only one bottle at a time is sold. It is a common thing to see persons go in and out to get one bottle at a time until a motorcar has a good-sized load.

"In my opinion Canada is not 'playing the game' in permitting rum-runners to evade American law."

Mr. Barker regards the outlook for prohibition in England as promising. Sale of drink has been reduced one-half since the war, he said, and the prohibition of sale to young people under 18 has been a benefit.

AIR SERVICE TO LINK VENEZUELA TO EUROPE

CARACAS, Venezuela (By U. P.)—Weekly air mail and passenger service between Venezuela, the eastern coast of South America and Europe will be inaugurated shortly by the French Aereopostal Company under terms of a contract approved by Congress and signed by President Perez.

Service must be started within nine months. The Venezuelan Government receives a certain percentage for every piece of mail and every passenger carried by the line. At the end of one year of service 50 per cent of the company's employees must be Venezuelans. The company is now operating weekly service from Brazil, Argentina and Chile to France, using fast express steamers from Natal, Brazil, to the African coast.

increased share of German reparations.

Philip Snowden was understood to have given notice that he would demand action on his resolution for revision of the plan because the talk of offers and concessions had left in England the impression a compromise was being considered.

The progress of negotiations in the political committee with reference to evacuation of the Rhineland had caused argument that if the French and Germans could agree on this graver question, it would not be possible for anybody to stand out against agreement on the matter of a comparatively small sum of money.

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer, it was said, felt he was being pushed into a false position and exposed to criticisms from home for backing down after having aroused the entire Nation to his support. He thus took means to prevent things from going too far before he declared himself.

The situation was made all the more serious by the resolution of the other creditor nations, France, Italy, Belgium, and Japan, to stand together in opposition to Mr. Snowden.

British Policy Criticized by Radical Labor Paper

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Strong condemnation of the stand of Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, at The Hague is contained in an article by H. N. Brailsford in this week's issue of the New Leader, organ of the Left Wing of the Labor Party.

Mr. Brailsford says he is surprised that the Labor Government should choose a financial issue for a show of firmness.

"Did not all of us concede," he says, "that French claims for reparations stand in a wholly different class from the rest of the allies' demands upon Germany?"

Even if Great Britain's financial case were wholly sound, Mr. Brailsford adds, "we are not so poor that we must wreck Europe to gain £2,000,000 per annum. The Labor Government, if it takes this risk, will with its own hands end its career of international service."

Mr. Brailsford further complains that the speech of Henri Cheron, French Finance Minister, was not reported in the British press and that this speech proved groundless Mr. Snowden's gravest charge, namely, that the French broke their word over the Spa percentages.

The Daily Herald, representing views of the majority section of the Labor Party, says editorially: "Persistence and grit have secured, it would seem, a decision that there shall be reconsideration of the Young plan. It is a victory for Philip Snowden, but a still greater victory for common sense and fair dealing." Other newspaper comment is of a similar vein to that in the Herald.

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CANADIAN TOURIST TRAVEL INCREASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—August reports of immigration officials in the Niagara frontier area show that the number of persons entering the United States from Canada is increasing by almost 1,000,000 a year. During July, for the first time in the history of Buffalo, more than 1,000,000 persons entered at this port within the single month. The total was 1,200,000.

Arthur J. Karnuth, district inspector of immigration, reported that for the fiscal year ending July 1 the total of entrants was 9,637,211, as compared with 8,751,760 the previous 12 months.

CANADIAN TEACHERS ON LONG MOTOR TOUR

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The Misses Vivian Jones and Olive Kerr, two young Canadian teachers from Vancouver, have just arrived here after completing two-thirds of a 12,000-mile automobile trip through the United States and Mexico.

The young women wore khaki and camped out the greater part of the time except during their city stops, when they put on their best and stopped at the nicest hotels, they said, in order to have a varied experience. Miss Jones remarked that the entire trip of two and a half months would cost them about $400 each.

NEW YORK SEEKING MORE HOUSE ROOM

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A zoning petition has just been filed with the Board of Estimate asking for restriction of property along the East River from Seventy-first to Ninetieth Streets, looking to the establishment of another exclusive residential colony such as those at Tudor City, Beekman Place, Sutton Place and the Carl Schurz Park-York Avenue section.

The petition asks the Board to restrict the use of property to residential purposes along York Avenue (Avenue A) from Seventy-first to Ninetieth Streets and on the side streets to the East River from Seventy-ninth to Eighty-second Streets.

MEDALS GIVEN THREE IN GOLDMAN CONTEST

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—First and second prizes in the Goldman Band Music Memory Contest have just been awarded to Aaron Gold and Albert Koonz, respectively, both of whom have acquired all their knowledge of music from attendance at the Goldman concerts.

A third prize was awarded to John H. James, who has been attending the Goldman band concerts since they were first started. The awards—a silver and two bronze medals—are donated each year by Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim and Mr. and Mrs. Murry Guggenheim. They were presented by Mr. Goldman. More than 2500 papers were submitted.

KING GEORGE HOLDS COUNCIL

LONDON (AP)—King George has held a privy councy in Buckingham Palace. It was the first he had held for several weeks.

TARIFF REVISION FOLLOWS DEAL IN SOVIET ORE

Senate Committee Lists Manganese Free After Steel Firm's Purchase

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Pride of authorship is no restraint upon a majority of the Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee.

If one day in writing the rate schedules of the new tariff bill they decide that it is advisable to increase the duty on manganese ore, they have no hesitancy a few days later in reversing themselves and listing the item as free.

Two days previous to the abrupt about-face, it was announced from Moscow that the United States Steel Corporation had contracted with the Georgian manganese trust of the Sovite Union to buy 80,000 to 150,000 long tons of ore annually for five years. That fact may or may not have had considerable to do with the change in attitude of six of the 11 Republicans.

Opponents of the kind of tariff that the Republican majority in the committee is formulating are firmly convinced that the Russian deal caused the reversal. David Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, a high protectionist, is a leader of the committee and has been active throughout the tariff deliberations in jacking up rates. That he is particularly interested in the steel industry is considered by the opposition as corroboration of their contention.

Reed Said to Cause Change

Mr. Reed has given zealous attention to all testimony bearing on ores containing manganese. Information from committee members is that the reversal on manganese was due entirely to Mr. Reed's activities and efforts.

The duty on manganese ore with a metallic content exceeding 30 per cent has been 1 cent per pound of metal. In the house tariff bill that rate was allowed to stand.

The Senate Finance Committee modified the metals schedule by making the duty apply to all over 10 per cent of metallic content. That dicision was reached, it is understood, by a vote of 7 to 4 of the Republican members.

Later came the announcement of the United States Steel Corporation's manganese deal, and by a one-vote margin the Senate committee put the commodity on the free list.

Senate Debate Predicted

Of course, the committee's action is far from settling the matter. The close vote in committee indicates the degree of opposition it will encounter on the Senate floor. And even if it gets by there, the item will have to face the House position in conference.

According to testimony at the hearings, the average production of this country for the last six years has been only 33,813 tons of manganese yearly, while the annual requirements of industry are 649,136 tons.

The total production of the mines in this country in 1920 was 140,000 tons, of which nearly half was produced in Montana. There are smaller mines scattered over the United States—in Virginia, Georgia, Colorado, New Mexico and Nevada. The duty collected on imports of manganese in 1928 amounted to $8,064,155, so that an amount comparable to this will be lost in revenue to the Government if the committee's action is sustained.

Steel Concern to Profit

The United States Steel Corporation will be benefited considerably. On the contract it has just concluded with the Soviet alone it would save between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 in five years. Since the corporation imports manganese from Austria and Brazil, its total savings by the removal of duty probably will be much larger than the gain on the Soviet contract.

The steel makers have asserted that domestic production of manganese amounts to little, and that, as a result of the duty, users have been unduly taxed $45,771,000 since 1922.

Domestic producers of the ore in more than 32 states have argued that their industry is seriously impaired by the competition of cheap labor in Soviet Russia. The manganese brought from Russia has increased from less than one-half of 1 per cent of the United States' total imported in 1922 to 40 per cent in 1928.

The domestic interests asked for an increase of 1 cent to 1½ cents a pound on ore containing more than 30 per cent of manganese, and extended protection of lower grades.

Romney's 'Blue Boy' Sold for $250,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—George Romney's eighteenth century "Blue Boy," portrait of Master Tennant of Staffordshire, has been sold by the Ehrich Galleries of New York at a price between $250,000 and $300,000 according to announcement made here. The painting was purchased in London recently by a representative of the Ehrich Galleries.

The identity of the new owner was not made known beyond the fact that he is a collector of paintings living on Long Island. Neither was the exact price disclosed. While the portrait is to be delivered almost immediately to the private collection where it will hang, it was said that a promise has been obtained that the picture will be placed on public exhibition at the Ehrich Galleries some time during the coming winter.

The portrait of Master Tennant is understood to be Romney's second "Blue Boy"; the other is Master Lushington, a picture owned in England.

Romney portrays a little boy dressed in warm blue. At his back may be seen a clump of trees, while he himself leans against a bowlder, using it as a desk. The boy's blonde hair contrasts with his white lace collar and blue jacket and trousers. It is said that the 6-year-old lad sat nine times before the artist was finally satisfied, although Romney received only about $250 for his work.

The picture just sold is the second of the so-called "Blue Boys" to come to the United States. Gainsborough's even more famous portrait, known as "The Blue Boy," now hangs in the Huntington collection in California.

BISHOP CANNON'S SON TO HELP TAKE CENSUS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Edward Lee Cannon, son of Bishop James Cannon Jr., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has obtained a temporary clerical position with the Department of Commerce to assist in taking the 1930 decennial census of population. His application filed with the Commerce Department stated he was qualified as a typist and for general clerical duties.

The Census Bureau said between 4000 and 5000 persons will be needed in Washington to assist in the census, but most of them would not be employed until April 1.

NEW YORK DRY RESIGNS FOR POST IN BOSTON

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Arthur J. Davis has just resigned as State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League here and will return to Boston to head the Massachusetts State Anti-Saloon League, from which position he came to the New York organization. Confirmation of report that Mr. Davis had resigned has just been obtained from Orville S. Poland, counsel of the league here.

Dr. S. E. Nicholson, associate State Superintendent, will head the league work here pending the naming of a successor to Mr. Davis.

ENVOY GREW TO VISIT NORTHERN ANATOLIA

CONSTANTINOPLE (AP) — The United States Ambassador, Joseph C. Grew, will start shortly with his family on an 11-day visit to the Black Sea littoral of northern Anatolia. The tour will be made on a Turkish passenger ship.

Rarely has a foreign diplomatic representative made such a tour of Anatolia, and Mr. Grew's trip is considered to emphasize the increasing importance of Asiatic Turkey, it is believed.

Higher Tariff Without a Friend in Institute at Williamstown

(Continued from Page 1)

who are in a position to roll logs most skillfully.

"The United States and Canada," he said, "should both bring about a gradual lowering of their tariffs, especially on manufactured goods. The tariff is a continual source of international discord. The people who are fighting for peace should fight the tariff even more earnestly than they fight armaments. Canada and the United States are not armed against each other, but the United States tariff policy is continually provoking Canadian hostility, which results in a lessening of the common economic welfare of the two countries."

The disarmament round table brought forth two opinions of some interest. One was the renewed suggestion that the enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine should spring from the collective action of Pan-American states rather than rest as a unilateral policy on the part of the United States.

Collective Action Needed

The other was the assertion of Judge George W. Anderson of Boston that the fatal defect of American foreign policy of the last 10 years has been its exercise of power without responsibility. He believed that the United States should accept the duty of a larger measure of active co-operation in the development of a world order in which the criminal nation, even as the criminal individual, should be collectively dealt with.

Christopher Nixon, a British barrister, recommended that the "Monroe Doctrine should be extended to include the United States."

Discussing problems of economic stabilization, Prof. T. E. Gregory, a London banking authority, urged that the present "ridiculously high" gold reserve ratios in the United States and elsewhere should gradually be reduced and eventually abolished in favor of a managed currency.

Spread of Communications

Col. M. C. Rorty, vice-president of the International Telephone & Telegraph Company, presented to the institute's general conference on American relations with the Caribbean countries, a graphic picture of the far-reaching progress which is being made in the field of radio, telephone and cable services, spreading, as they do, a constantly enlarging network of communications between the United States and the Latin-American republics and between the latter and Europe.

In the near future, Colonel Rorty said, the republics of Uruguay, Argentina and Chile will be linked telephonically for commercial service with all the important European countries via the Madrid station of the International Company, and similiar connections are soon to be made between these points and the United States.

"No one," he said, "who has traveled extensively in Latin-American countries can fail to be impressed by the fact that, while socially, and in certain traditions and habits, the Latin-American nations will perhaps always be more akin to Latin Europe than to the United States, these same nations, as time goes on, will, nevertheless, grow economically and industrially more and more akin to the United States. Post-war developments have brought about in Latin-America, even more than in the rest of the world, a new spirit of economic ambition and a new realization of economic potentialities.

Identity of Interests

"It is in this important identity of interests and of point of view, supplemented by a growing development of communications services and a growing activity of commerce, that we may confidently rest our expectations for a continuing improvement in our relations with our Latin-American neighbors."

Capt. C. S. Baker, of the United States Navy, treating the sociological and political aspects of relations with the Caribbean peoples felt that the rôle which the United States has played in Latin America has been both inevitable and beneficial.

"If the United States is committed to the strategy of an Isthmian route to Central America, if it is committed to the maintenance of orderly neighbors flanking the sides and approaches to that waterway, and if it refuses to tolerate national disorderliness in countries often temperamentally unable to maintain stability of government, then we must face these conditions," Captain Baker concluded. "Our national sense of idealism will from time to time demand the withdrawal of our friendly arm, the well-intentioned hand. The benefits offered by the presence of a small restraining force of responsible armed men have been too often shown to be disregarded."

Prof. Herbert I. Priestly of the University of California, leader of the Latin-American round table, did not dissent from the view that the United States must in its own interests maintain a protective influence in the Caribbean, but urged a greater appreciation of the rightful ambitions of the tropical peoples. While the trend was undeniably away from economic independence, he felt that the essential remedy would be found in the recognition that the natives of the Caribbean area have an elemental connection with the land and in encouraging and promoting their position as owners and workers on the soil.

Colonel Rorty, in addition to addressing the General Conference, contributed to the round table discussion on planned prosperity, and he there advanced the confident view that better statistics of information as to production and consumption, combined with the flexibility of credit afforded by the Federal Reserve and with greater stability of price levels, have practically eliminated the old inherent habit of busines cycles.

He declared that a new political economy has been set up in the United States, and asserted that the sustained strength of the New York stock market, in spite of repeated setbacks, bears testimony to the belief that the new conditions are permanently different from the old.

It is, Colonel Rorty asserted, no longer proper to think of business activity in terms of alternate swings above and below a normal line. It should be thought of rather as continually approaching to and receding from that level which represents for the time being the fullest employment and the most thoroughly balanced production of which the economic system is capable.

Fascist Industrialism Defended

The economic accomplishments of the Fascist régime were described by Count Giovanni Elia, Italian inventor and ardent Fascist, as nothing short of an "Italian miracle." He explained the operation of the Fascist corporative state in its relation to organizations of employers and employees, and credited to this system the fact that under the new collective wage and working agreements no labor troubles have disturbed production for the last seven years.

The Count, demonstrating how Italy was today turning its limitations into opportunities, pointed out that the very lack of coal had greatly stimulated the development of water power and that in 20 years it is estimated that the capital invested in Italian electrification will represent one of the most important and greatest investments in Europe.

Italy's expansion abroad, he contended, was seriously curtailed by the protective tariff policies of other nations, and particularly he said, do the American tariffs aggravate his nation's commercial budget since Italy exports only $1,500,000,000 worth of goods to the United States and imports commodities valued at fully $4,000,000,000.

Count Elia hoped that Italy's financial burden might be relieved through the operation of the Young plan.

French Will Build Planes in America

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Farman Brothers, airplane builders and air-line operators of France, will open a plant in this country for the construction of large passenger airplanes, it has just become known here.

Although details of the project have not been given out, it was said that a factory site near Wheeling, W. Va., has been selected tentatively, and that an assembly plant probably would be erected at the Camden, N. J., airport.

The American branch of the corporation is being backed by a group of New York and Philadelphia bankers. Financing plans will be announced as soon as legal details of the incorporation have been arranged.

Two models which the company will produce for American commercial use are a 50-passenger, four-motored airplane and a 25-passenger design with two motors arranged in tandem.

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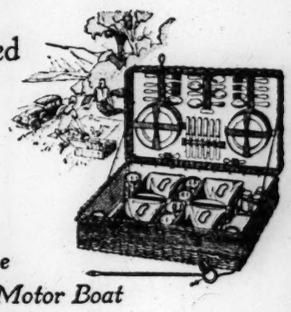

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MR. CHURCHILL SAVES OPINIONS FOR SPEECHES

British Statesman Parries Questions Asked by News Men

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—Winston Churchill, former Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Conservative Party in Great Britain, has faced the parliamentary press gallery here, and proved himself adept at dodging its questions.

He declared that anything important he had to say would be reserved for his speeches.

Mr. Churchill was asked about the Young reparations plan, but declined to say whether the dominions were taking part in the actual discussions; or whether Chancellor Snowden was speaking for Great Britain or for the Empire.

Noncommittal in Answers

Mr. Churchill was asked whether the Dominion's ships were to be deducted from the British quota.

"Now, now," he answered, "I really cannot go into all these grave and delicate matters and give unstudied answers. It would be dangerous. I might make a mistake. I don't carry all these details in my head and, anyway, there might not be any particular advantage in my answering such questions. I prefer to say what I have to say in my speeches."

"Perhaps you would like to consider that question and answer it in a speech," said the reporter. "That is, if the dominions were to develop their navies, would it mean that in any disarmament program the British Navy would have to be reduced?"

"That would be a matter for discussion at the time," was the reply.

As to his opinion with respect to Lord Beaverbrook's policy of Empire free trade, and Chancellor Snowden's policy of complete free trade, Mr. Churchill said he intended to reserve his remarks for his speech on inter-imperial trade at Toronto.

Mr. Churchill reiterated that he was on a holiday. He said he was engaged on a life of John Newcombe Churchill, one of his ancestors, but that it would be several years before the book would be completed.

After this tour of Canada Mr. Churchill expects to visit the United States, spending some time in California. He will return home in October.

Palestine Budget of $3,750,000 Voted

ZURICH (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)—The Council of the Jewish Agency has approved a budget of $3,750,000 for Palestine work in the coming year.

Twelve vice-presidents were chosen, six non-Zionists and six Zionists. For the non-Zionists the following were named: Dr. Cyrus Dier, Philadelphia; James N. Rosenberg, New York; Leon Blum, Paris; O. E. Davigdor Goldsmid, London; Oscar Wasserman, Berlin, and Oscar Gruzenberg, Riga.

For the Zionists the following were named: Morris Rothenberg, New York; M. M. Ussishkin, Jerusalem; Dr. Leo Metzkin, Paris; Deputy H. Farbstein, Warsaw; Dr. Chaim Arlesoroff, Jerusalem; David Ben Gurien, Jerusalem.

OCEAN LINER'S KEEL REPORTED DISCARDED

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—According to news from Belfast the keel of the new White Star liner Oceanic, laid last October, but on which work has since stopped, has now been demolished. It is understood new plans are in preparation. Its tonnage, it was originally stated, would be about 60,000 tons and its length 1000 feet.

It is unlikely the length will be much exceeded, as only three docks exist capable of accommodating vessels of this size—one in the United States, one at Southampton and one in Germany. Though speculations are rife, complete secrecy is observed as to method of propulsion and exact dimensions.

ZEPPELIN HEADS TOWARD SIBERIA ON TOKYO FLIGHT

(Continued from Page 1)

4:15 p. m. (10:15 a. m., E. S. T.) and disappeared in the east.

Wild Siberian Wastes to Be Disclosed Under Progress of Zeppelin

WASHINGTON (AP)—Some 7000 miles of geography lie between Friedrichshafen, Ger., and Tokyo, Japan, the next leg of the Graf Zeppelin's world flight.

Savants of the National Geographic Society declare that no matter what route the commander, Dr. Hugo Eckener, follows in the long sail to the Japan or Okhotsk Seas, he must cross pioneer Siberia, of vast areas, where there are a strange hodgepodge of peoples, and where there are few transportation and communication facilities.

Americans following the flight will have to become familiar with the regions traversed, and unless the radio apparatus is in first-class working order for transmission and reception of signals, Dr. Eckener may be days and even weeks making his position known.

Speculations as to Route

Only last year, Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, president of the National Geographic Society, crossed Siberia. His reports, with those of other explorers of the society, provide a basis for conjecture on the most feasible route for the Graf Zeppelin.

Should present low pressure continue over Russia, forcing Dr. Eckener to take the southern route, he will have to go farther, but a more beautiful and interesting landscape will reward him.

Mountain chains fringe this trail, from the Caucasus to the Hindukush and the Altai. The ship would first cross old Turkestan. A map of its racial population would look like a crazy-quilt, with every bizarre block a desert tribe.

Then would come thousands of miles of semi-desert. Sarts, Tartars, and Asiatic Kirkghiz, roam about Russian settlements reclaimed from aridity by irrigation. The architecture is all of one story, while "false fronts," simulate the second story.

A New Picture of Siberia

Should the Graf Zeppelin passengers come down into one of these towns they would find these buildings a correct keynote to the life farther on, from Krasnoyarsk to the coast, for travelers have agreed that the "howling wolves and snow-weighted trees" concept of Siberia must go. Siberia should be thought of rather as another frontier, like the American West of 75 years ago.

Geographers consider it likely that Dr. Eckener may follow rather closely the Trans-Siberian Railway on the eastern half of his trip, because of communication protection it would afford in an emergency. They also suggest that the strained relations between Russia and China might lead him to stay over Russian soil all the way to the sea, instead of taking the short cut across Manchuria. A Russian meteorologist is aboard, and since so much of the route must be made with Russian co-operation, remaining in Russia would appear to simplify diplomatic problems.

Strange Neighbors

If that is done, the travelers would avoid the great Gobi Desert, and would cross the "Far East Republic," which flourished briefly after the World War. The people of this region are a mixture of Russian and Buriaat-Mongol, and will soon have for their neighbors the largest Jewish state in the world, to be created in the Biro Bidjan district along the Amur River.

A middle route along the sixtieth parallel would be wilder and more primitive all the way, but wildest and most primitive would be a distance-shortening swing to the northward. There aboriginal Yakuts, Tungus and Yukashire trek through the vast forests, or hunt the reindeer over the frozen tundra. For those reasons, Dr. Eckener is expected to avoid both of those routes if possible.

Capturing Beauty on a Loom

Wide World

MME. HALVARD H. BACHKE

Mme. Bachke, Wife of the Minister From Norway, Is Here Shown In Her Home, Busy on One of Her Tapestries. Mme. Bachke Makes Her Own Dyes, and Dyes Wool in Colors Needed for Her Patterns.

Baron De Rothschild Heads Jewish Council

ZURICH (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)—The three-day sessions of the new Jewish Agency Council, comprising Zionists and non-Zionists who united to carry on the work for the establishment in Palestine of the Jewish National Home, has closed with the election of officers.

Baron Edmund de Rothschild was elected honorary president of the council, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president; Louis Marshall of New York, chairman, and Lord Melchett of London, associate chairman.

Felix M. Warburg, New York banker and philanthropist was chosen chairman of the administrative committee of 40 which is composed of 20 Zionists and 20 non-Zionist members.

The constitution of the Jewish Agency Council, embodying the pact of harmony between Zionists and non-Zionists, was adopted with several approved amendments, by unanimous vote.

GARRETT LANDS AT NAPLES

NAPLES, Italy (AP)—John Work Garrett of Baltimore, Md., new United States Ambassador to Italy, has arrived here on the yacht Scionara. He is not to take up his duties yet, however, for he is on an extended cruise of the Mediterranean and proposes to spend some time in the Grecian archipelago.

KING GUSTAV ALOFT

STOCKHOLM (AP)—King Gustav of Sweden has had his first airplane ride. The monarch's trip was made in the giant Dornier DO-X machine, now being tested on Lake Constance. The King was taken from the island of Mainau in Lake Constance, in Switzerland on a trip over Germany.

WIFE OF envoy FINDS PLEASURE IN WEAVER'S ART

Mme. Halvard H. Bachke Seeks Inspiration in Norway Home

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—In her summer home in the mountains of Norway, Mme. Halvard H. Bachke, wife of the Norwegian Minister to the United States, is seeking inspiration for her work as a weaver of tapestry.

It was one of her hardships in Washington that living in a hotel she was unable to weave into enduring fabric the images that floated before her, as she had previously done. Few hotel rooms lend themselves to looms of considerable size. When she returns this autumn, Mme. Bachke hopes to have a house in which she may carry on the work of her craft.

Conventional designs have been wrought into rugs and hangings by Norwegian women for generations. Mme. Bachke wanted to go further. She received competent instruction from one of the best tapestry workers in Norway, and then devised her own patterns and proceeded to dye her own wools and weave them on her loom. The windows of her mountain home, and the walls were hung with her handiwork. She made the rugs that brightened the floors. The house was an object lesson to Norwegians who wanted to make the most of their traditional skill.

Mme. Bachke went to Paris, and there learned more about tapestries and the art of weaving. By special permission she copied famous mural paintings, notably one of Sainte Genevieve watching over Paris.

For a time Mme. Bachke lived in Finland, while her husband occupied a diplomatic post, and there took up the weaving craft, learning from the Finnish weavers what they had to teach and in turn giving them the benefit of her own ideas. Since she has not been able to do much weaving in the United States, Mme. Bachke has been devoting much time to needlepoint, and took back with her to Europe some specimens of it as gifts for her schoolboy son.

It is said that Mme. Bachke's fingers are seldom idle, and that her thoughts are occupied with images that may be translated into pieces of decorative art, of striking design and coloring.

'Land of Soviets' Not Ready to Fly

MOSCOW (AP)—Forced down in the Siberian forest region of the trans-Baikal district, not far from the Manchurian frontier, the Russian military plane, Land of the Soviets, is halted on its Moscow-New York flight, and some doubt is expressed here as to whether the venture could be continued immediately.

Semyon Shestakov, the pilot, reported to the Soviet military authorities from Sosnozersk, 80 miles from Chita, that his crew of four was safe.

The Soviet plane left Moscow Aug. 8, and by a swift flight reached Omsk, the principal city of central Siberia, in 11 hours. The flight continued to Novo-Sibirsk and Krasnoyarsk, the machine taking off from the latter city Sunday afternoon.

HOOVER'S NAVY STAND PRAISED BY CHURCH

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—Resolutions commending President Hoover for suspending of cruiser construction pending a conference for limitation of naval armaments and lauding the Executive's stand on law enforcement were adopted by the Seventy-Eighth International Convention of Disciples of Christ.

Other resolutions put the Church on record as commending a general pact for renunciation of war, and urged federal supervision of moving pictures.

RECEPTION TO HOOVER WILL BE HEARD ON AIR

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Broadcasting Company announces that it will radiocast on a nation-wide hookup the ceremonies next Saturday at Madison, Va., at which President Hoover is scheduled to speak.

At the Fairgrounds at Madison the President will be officially welcomed by the State as a new resident. He will respond to an address of welcome by Gov. Harry F. Byrd of Virginia.

MOVIES' EFFECT ON CHILDREN FOUND SMALL

Books More Potent, Survey for New Education Congress Shows

By W. W. HILL

Former President of the British National Union of Teachers

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ELSINORE, Denmark—The cinema exercises far less influence upon children than is attributed to it by magistrates, pastors and teachers, according to Dr. G. H. Green, British delegate to the World Conference on New Education here, who, with Sydney Herbert have been carrying on an inquiry as to the causes of any widespread racial or national prejudices existing among school children.

Only 10 per cent of the opinions under observation could be traced to the cinema, declared Mr. Green. A far more powerful influence is that of books and periodicals, he said, books being more potent than newspapers among children. The schools as a rule were not influential except where international teaching found a place in the curriculum. Religious influences were found to be weak because, in Dr. Green's opinion, religious teaching lacks specific application. Love your neighbor, for example, means little unless the neighbor is a definite person or nation. Personal contact, where it had taken place, was a strong force.

Urge Teaching Good Will

The lecturers recommended, as a result of their inquiry, the active teaching by indirect methods of international good will in schools. To this end the provision of good libraries available for children would be very helpful. Education of parents too should receive attention, they said, in order that the influence of the home in this direction might be strengthened.

Dr. Green's inquiry was made in the form of a questionnaire to 30,000 children of various ages in schools of all types. The schools were chosen in rural, industrial and mining areas and in a seaport. The inquiry was so contrived that the bias of the assessors could not affect the results. It was based upon the fact most people express preferences for, and ascribe qualities to, different races. They make like the Germans better than the Russians, for example, or they think the French are polite. The questionnaire invited the children to name which races they preferred in a series of pairs, and the reason for their preference. This reason was not accepted at its face value, but was investigated by the teachers in conversation with each individual child.

Prejudices Discovered

By this means influences responsible for particular preferences were discovered and classified under the headings of home, school, religion, cinema, books and personal contact. For example, the opinion that the Spanish are a cruel race was traced to its source in the history lesson with its account of the Inquisition. Universality of racial and national prejudice, at any rate, among the school children of Wales was proved by statistical analysis of the results.

Less than 100 out of 30,000 were unbiased.

Members of the conference have paid group visits to Copenhagen, where they have been welcomed by the municipal authorities, and to the Swedish town of Helsingborg, where they were welcomed by the Crown Prince and Princess.

LaGuardia Admits He Will Remain Wet

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Election as mayor of New York would not change the prohibition views of Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Republican-Fusion candidate for mayor, and he would remain as wet as he has been for the last 12 years in Congress, Mr. LaGuardia tacitly admitted in a campaign speech at the Brooklyn Heights Forum.

He would do everything in his power to enforce the law, Mr. LaGuardia declared, in reply to questions from the floor regarding his attitude toward prohibition and law enforcement. He intimated, however, that he regarded it as virtually impossible to enforce the dry laws in this city with the present available machinery.

Mr. LaGuardia, when questioned regarding his stand on alleged big graft reported to be paid annually by beer runners and bootleggers, declared he would stop it.

WOMEN MEET IN BERLIN FOR 'AD' CONFERENCE

Significant Progress in All Fields of Advertising Noted by British Delegate

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—At the conference of the federation of women's advertising clubs of the world, held in Berlin, Miss Florence M. Dart of Philadelphia was elected president to succeed Miss Hazel Ludwig.

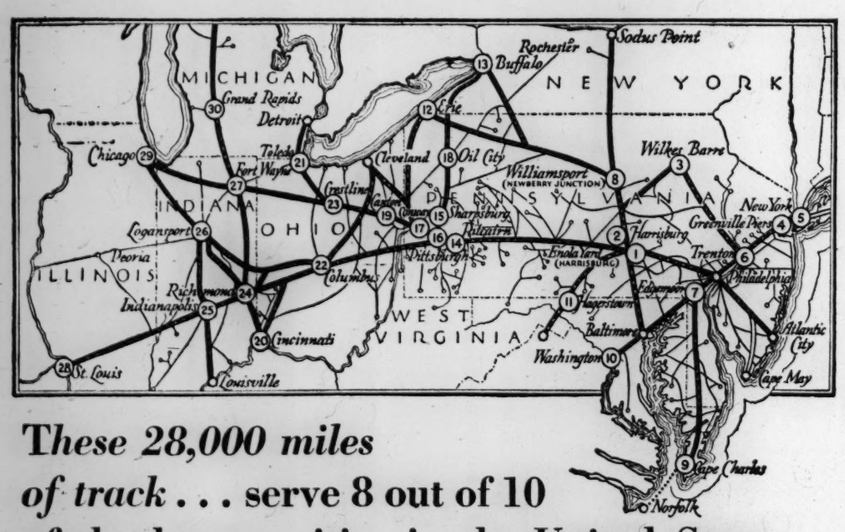
Altogether 153 women delegates were present, among them approximately 100 from the United States and 30 from Germany.

Miss Marion Jean Lyon, advertising manager of Punch, London, spoke on the activity of women in Great Britain in the field of advertising. Women in her country, she said, are now employed in every section of advertising. There are women advertising managers, women are in control of advertising agencies, women are working in studios of commercial art, some of which are entirely owned and run by women; they play an important rôle in the advertising departments of great stores, and in one of the most important stores in London the whole of the advertising is under the control of women.

Women are engaged in market research and in playing an increasingly important part in the advertising side of the press.

"But the story of the progress of British women in advertising is only the story of modern woman everywhere—the story of emergence from obscurity to recognition and often to positions of leadership," Miss Lyon said.

"I understand that women in America, at any rate, have always been free to climb to such positions," she continued, "but we others in Europe and Great Britain, hampered by old customs and traditions, have been somewhat slow in winning our place alongside our leading business men. But these hindrances are vanishing. Women by self-education, by realization of their responsibilities, by adaptability, are winning their way to the forefront in almost every sphere of modern life. In Britain women are to be found at the head of many great businesses."



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LIBERTY LIMITED Washington and Chicago 18¾ hrs. Baltimore and Chicago 17¾ hrs.	CINCINNATI LIMITED New York and Cincinnati 18 hrs. Philadelphia and Cincinnati 16 hrs.

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COMING CENSUS TO BE SWEEPING IN FACT-FINDING

Results of Stock Taking by United States Expected to Be World Wide

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—The coming inquiry into economic conditions in the United States promises to attain a magnitude probably never attempted by any other nation. Almost coincidentally the Federal Government will take a decennial census, including distribution and employment. The biennial census of manufactures coinciding with the general 10-year census, does not in the least minimize the task.

The biennial census of manufactures and the decennial census study will be comparable to similar censuses that have been taken in years before. In some respects the schedules will be elaborated, and it is expected that a more intensive study will be made of the statistics gathered.

Due to the lack of delegated authority much information has been left unannounced in previous censuses. Congress is expected to remedy this situation in 1930.

That there will result some elaboration of the census findings is but natural. Some entirely new studies have already been authorized; for instance, the first actual survey of employment. Figures on hours of labor, workmen employed and wages have been gathered heretofore upon voluntary solicitation. The results were necessarily approximations and, in most cases, dealt with union labor exclusively. Direct relationship between the volume of employment and industrial prosperity gives this new enumeration considerable weight in the new studies.

Distribution Fact Important

Some authorities are inclined to the belief that the survey of distribution is destined to be about the most important new feature in the work this year. Already some test censuses of distribution have been undertaken in conjunction with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. These endeavored to show the volume of resale of basic classes of consumer goods in representative cities of the United States.

Some effort was made to embrace a study of the volume of consumption in representative sections of the country as well. The experimental studies had the backing of some of the leading advertising agencies who have been endeavoring to measure the volume of potential sales against the actual distribution of a product.

"Distinct relationship between the volume of distribution and the volume of wages will be brought out definitely for the first time, and should mean a new measure of business regulation and a new type of legislation, both designed to preserve the even tenor of profitable endeavor.

"Much is being said about rationalization of output. More will be said about that after the census of distribution and the census of manufactures and employment are better known. If there is an actual measure to wages and consumer power, then there must be a measure of economic volume of production. To manufacture more goods than the public is prepared to consume merely results in cut prices and waste, and that brings no particular benefit to anyone. On the other hand, if the public is adequately acquainted with the potential market for a commodity there will be no good reason for overproduction. Instead we will have rationalization of output.

Elaborate Program Called For

If these ends are to be accomplished or even aproached, the censuses which are now being undertaken must be far more elaborate than anything heretofore prosecuted in the United States. Furthermore, they will be in terms which can be easily comparable with foreign statistics. The former director of the Bureau of the Census was sent to Geneva recently to represent his country in a study of uniformity in statistics. There the various nations of the world discussed how best to preserve their individual censuses and how they could be made to harmonize one with the other to assist comparative world-wide studies.

Manufactures and distribution are closely linked. Although these two studies are to be made independently, there is much information from the one that can be made to contribute to the other. For instance, it has been proposed that in taking the census of manufactures statistics of sales by producers might be collected. It is true that in many cases producers sell to professional distributors, who in turn deliver the goods to consumers. For instance, steel is not infrequently sold to jobbers or brokers and the mills have no accurate knowledge of the amount which goes into the making of automobiles.

Analysis of such statistics may prove whether or not the present methods of selling by the producers is the most economical, and whether or not the price level might not be rationalized by a change of habit. There has been much speculation in years past about the waste in the resale of goods in the United States. Opportunity will now be had to prove or disprove thoge statements.

The Secretary of Commerce, R. P. Lamont, has appointed advisory committees of representative business men who are conferring with the Bureau of the Census in the drafting of new schedules. These committees are expected to see that statistics collected will all have a direct and important bearing upon the economic development of the country.

CHAUTAUQUA EDUCATOR GOES FOR CONFERENCE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.—A special leave of absence has been granted Dr. Arthur E. Bestor, president of Chautauqua Institution, to attend the World Conference on Adult Education to be held in England, Aug. 21 to 28.

As one of the two American members of the Council of the World Association, Dr. Bestor will represent the Chautauqua movement, one of the pioneers in the work of adult education. During his absence, Judge William L. Ransom of New York, chairman of the board, will be acting president.

Lincoln Answer Meets Dry Law Attack by Governor of Maryland

(Continued from Page 1)

since been answered by Senator William E. Borah, to a further limit than he has ever gone before.

Calls Enforcement Optional

Declaring prohibition an "ignoble failure," Mr. Ritchie asserted that "when the Constitution declares that states shall have concurrent power with the Nation to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment, this does not mean that the states are legally or morally obliged to exercise this power. They have the clear right to exercise it or not in their sound discretion," and later referring to Mr. Borah's declaration that a Governor's oath to support the Constitution also commits him to back agencies for carrying it into effect, Mr. Ritchie advanced the proposition that "no Governor, no member of the State Legislature, and no other state or local official has taken any oath which obligates him to enforce any federal law, including the Eighteenth Amendment, by legislation, appropriation, or otherwise. The oath to support the Constitution does not make any of them a federal enforcement officer."

It was with this argument that Mr. High took issue, and which was later answered indirectly by Dr. Doran.

Will of People Expressed

"The right of a state to disagree with national policy is guaranteed," said Mr. High. "The right of a state to work against the inauguration of that policy is likewise guaranteed, but once the policy is inaugurated by a majority vote of the people of the Nation, then it would seem to me that the state, like the citizen, has one of two courses open: either to co-operate in making the policy effective or be quarantined in a detention camp and denied the benefits accruing from the Constitution which the state has refused to support." He continued in part:

"On the interesting historical problem of states rights, I am willing to concede that Governor Ritchie is an authority. But on the very pertinent matter of enforcing the prohibition law, I'm not sure. I know that Maryland is one of five states that have no state liquor law. The question thus is not, can the law be enforced in Maryland, but, rather, has Maryland tried to enforce it."

He went on: "It is rather significant, is it not, that the two gentlemen who are most insistent that prohibition cannot be made to work are or were the heads of two states, Maryland and New York, where no serious state effort was ever made to work it?"

Saloon's Record Cited

Mr. High recalled the poverty and human degradation that had followed in the wake of the saloon, the gradual steps to eliminate it, the fact that members of Congress who passed the dry law were elected prior to the World War and therefore could not be charged with having done something that would not have happened if "the boys had not been at the front."

Quoting figures to show improved conditions under prohibition, Mr. High cited the survey of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, released Monday, originally designed to prove the dry law's failure, he said:

"'Since 1924,' says the survey, 'the number of pieces of distilling apparatus seized has increased from 15,000 to 261,000,' and the gallons of liquor seized increased from 153,000 in 1920 to 32,000,000 in 1928. And yet these are the very folks who have been telling us that the law wasn't being enforced."

Holds View Anachronistic

Making a direct reply to the state's right argument of Mr. Ritchie, Dr. Doran, Judge J. J. Britt, chief counsel of the Prohibition Bureau, and others stated his position was incongruous and anachronistic. "Not since slavery has an issue on such an important question arisen respecting the rights and duties of the State in relation to the Federal Constitution," Judge Arthur V. Lashley of St. Louis declared.

Asserting that "a clearer conception must be had of the respective function of the federal and state governments under the concurrent clause of the Eighteenth Amendment," Dr. Doran took sharp issue with Governor Ritchie, who was present in the audience at the second day of the prohibition discussion.

"The Supreme Court of the United States," he said, "in the Rhode Island case and other cases in June, 1920, very clearly stated the doctrine of the binding force of the Eighteenth Amendment on the States, and there is likewise no doubt as to their obligations to exercise in their appropriate field of action the full police powers of the State in order to properly discharge their obligations under the amendment."

Indifference of Public

Many other speakers joined the discussion in the course of the day. William B. Swaney, origin-chairman of the special committee of the American Bar Association Law Enforcement, criticized public indifference. "Behind every defect in the enforcement of our laws," he said, "more dangerous than any fault in the machinery of the law, more powerful than any other factor in accounting for the number of crimes committed in this country, is the apathy and indifference of the American people."

The most extraordinary anti-prohibition view was the declaration of Dr. Paul Barrenger, former president of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and former chairman of the faculty of the University of Virginia, that liquor should be restored in order to help on the process of "natural selection by weeding out the unfit."

In brief, Dr. Barrenger contended that of the three means of keeping down the rate of population, famine, pestilence and war, only the latter now remains, and he asked, "since war takes the best of the population, cannot mankind find something, as potent in destroying lives as war, that will take the weakest?" He nominated alcohol for this cheerful place.

Mr. Ritchie replied to Dr. Doran's address, at its conclusion. He attacked the contention that the dry law imposes an enforcement duty on the states. He declared that not even the President has the right to charge state officials with failing to observe the oath of office in not enforcing the dry law, because not one of them has ever taken an oath to enforce that, or any other federal law.

Mexican Situation Reviewed

The attempted rebellion of the Roman Catholic Church against Mexico's religious laws showed conclusively that the clergy has not so strong a hold on the affections of the Mexican people as it has in other countries dominated by that church, said Dr. Ernest Gruening, editor of the Evening News, Portland, Me., and former newspaper correspondent in Mexico.

Patrick Ward, director of publicity, National Catholic Welfare Council, denied that the church had abandoned its position in the religious settlement in Mexico. A final adjustment has not been made, he said.

C. F. Castaneda, of the National University of Mexico, like previous speakers, declared the revolution of 1910 was a general protest of the downtrodden classes. "The greatest obstacle to the revolution," he said, "is the foreign capitalist who holds that his vested rights are above those of the great masses of the people."

Dr. Gruening's statements precipitated a sharp controversy over the clerical issue in Mexico. Mr. Castaneda said that it was the loyal members of the church who enabled the revolution to survive. The return of the bishops, he said, had been the signal for tremendous demonstrations. The people did not rise against the Government, he said, because their religious leaders urged them to remain quiet in the tense contest. Undoubtedly the church had meddled in politics, he said, but now, he said, the Government had gone too far the other way.

American Methods Studied by Russians

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A group of 49 representatives of the Russian Soviet Government has just arrived in the United States to study American industry in connection with technical assistance contracts recently concluded here, according to an announcement by the Amtorg Trading Corporation.

The group is representative of the coal, chemical, agricultural, machine building, construction, metallurgical, rubber and transportation industries and the State Institute for the Designing of Metal Works.

W. S. Matlin, it was said, will organize a technical bureau at the plant of the International General Electric Company in Schnectady to study American methods of production of various electrotechnical products, in accordance with an agreement recently concluded between the Soviet Electrotechnical Trust and the American concern. Among other connections are those with Ford Motor Company and the Du Pont de Nemours Company.

MISSISSIPPI AIDS MOVE TO CHECK CIGARETTE EVIL

Schools Combat Propaganda —State Superintendent Backs Smoot Bill

Working persistently to eliminate the use of tobacco, and particularly cigarettes, especially among women and young people, through continuous educational efforts in the schools, W. F. Bond, State Superintendent of Education of Mississippi, voiced strong approval of the bill of Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, recently submitted to the United States Congress, providing that the tobacco industry be put under jurisdiction of the Pure Food and Drugs Act. Mr. Bond was in Boston with the 200 Mississippians that are making a tour of eastern United States and Canada.

"We are pleading through the schools of Mississippi all the time," he said, "for freedom from the slavery of tobacco and at frequent intervals distribute messages depicting the evil of the widespread use of cigarettes. While most people literally throw up their hands at the 'obstacle' of educating the public against the use of tobacco, we are striving constantly to impress on the younger generation in Mississippi the danger of forming the tobacco habit.

"I read a copy of the bill of Mr. Smoot only a few days ago and feel that it will do a great deal of good if passed, for it will restrict the widespread advertising campaign of tobacco companies as to the so-called merits of the weed, particularly the claims that the use of cigarettes will keep women slim, and similar allegations," said Mr. Bond.

"The harm done by such advertising, encouraging the use of tobacco and cigarettes by catchy slogans, many of which are lacking in logic and good common sense, is incalculable. I would like to see the bill of Mr. Smoot become a law, for the strict supervision of the Government, acting under the Pure Food and Drugs Act, would prevent the use of any statement that was not strictly true."

IRVING T. BUSH HONORS MEMORY OF PARENTS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Irving T. Bush, internationally known financier, has just donated to the Brooklyn Museum a large stained glass window in memory of his parents, Rufus T. and Sarah M. Bush.

The subject of the window is "Religion Enthroned," represented by a seated figure supported on either side by figures symbolizing the "Church Militant" and the "Church Triumphant."

CONGRESS MAY BUILD NEW FEDERAL PRISONS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Congress will take quick action on the report of the special committee recommending two new federal prisons to relieve overcrowding in the Government's penal institutions, in the opinion of John J. Boylan, (D), Representative from New York.

Mr. Boylan introduced a resolution early in the special session of the 71st Congress to carry out the recommendations of the special congressional committee, but as the House Judiciary Committee was not organized no action was taken.

DUBLIN TRAMS STOP

DUBLIN (AP)—All bus and tramway service has stopped in Dublin, employees going on strike at midnight against a 10 per cent reduction in wages. A conference at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce failed to produce a settlement and the 2000 men went out.

Move Made to Save Beauty of Virginia

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Arthur Newton Pack, president of the American Nature Association, just back from a trip through the scenic Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, declares that billboards are a menace to the beauty of that historically famous State.

With members of the staff of Nature Magazine, he listed 175 billboards offensive to the sight and fatal to the beauty spots in which they are placed. Mr. Pack has reviewed his findings in a letter to Harry F. Byrd, Governor of Virginia, pointing out that scenic beauty is valued at millions of dollars in bringing tourists into such sections as New England, New York and Pennsylvania. Allowing the landscape to be marred by a few advertisers is a process of "killing the goose that lays the golden eggs," he declares.

"Surely," he adds, "some methods less costly to the Old Dominion can be found for broadcasting the beauties of caverns and the marvelous qualities of different gasolines."

FLETCHER GUEST OF HONOR

GREEN CASTLE, Pa. (AP)—Henry P. Fletcher, who resigned as Ambassador to Italy after years of diplomatic service, was the guest of honor at the annual homecoming week here. The former Ambassador, who will go from here to Washington to accompany the President to his fishing lodge in Virginia, was greeted by a delegation as the town's most distinguished son.

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He earns $35.00 a week—and saves at least $3.50 each week. At the end of two years he has saved $364.00 and has earned $16.36 in interest.
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LABOR CRITICISM OF GOVERNMENT STIRS DE RIVERA

Spanish Dictator Believes Action Is Not Generally Approved

MADRID (AP)—The Government of the Spanish Premier, Gen. Primo de Rivera, awaits the public reaction to the rebuff and public denunciation leveled at it by the General Labor Union and the National Council of the Socialist Party, and of the Premier's formal comment on the unexpected development.

General de Rivera, commenting on the union's refusal of five seats in the new National Assembly, said: "I sincerely lament this. I expected something different from the Socialists, considering them to be level-headed.

"I do not think that the party will thank them for this decision. It is possible that they have acted as politicians, not as representatives of the working class. The Dictatorship is not losing its serenity, and is continuing to be assured of support by the larger part of public opinion. I will not abandon power until I am sure of giving the country an ample juridical basis to support the new régime," he said.

Close friends of the Government, refusing to be quoted personally, said the labor union's manifesto and subsequent action by the Socialist National Committee would be considered by the Cabinet meeting at Oviedo.

The Labor and Socialist manifesto had excited widespread comment throughout Spain, where it was most unexpected. There was general agreement that its denunciation of the projected new Constitution of Gen. Primo de Rivera was the most outspoken criticism of the Government in a long while.

CHICAGO PAYS HEAVY TRIBUTE TO 'RACKETEER'

(Continued from Page 1)

viewed as a promising attempt to prosecute him.

Though "racketeering" has developed to its most turbulent stage in Chicago, its influence threatens to extend beyond the borders of this city, the survey found. The subjection of business to criminal extortion methods, it adds, constitutes "a pressing problem" to be studied by the Nation's great cities.

Report Defines "Racket"

What is a racket? The report defines it as "the exploitation for personal profit, by means of violence, of a business association or employees' association." It also divides the rackets into two general classes—those originated by gangsters themselves and those where irreputable business men invite the "aid" of gangs in order to force higher prices or to eliminate competition. Both types, the pages of the report show, have resulted in homicides and costly business failures.

The method of operation was described by Arthur V. Lashly, director of the survey. The gangsters, he said, "approach the owner of a service business, mainly those employing truck drivers, with a proposal to organize a combination of owners of such businesses with a view to increasing prices." The gangster at the same time undertakes to get control of the drivers' organizations.

"If any persons thus approached refuses to come in," Mr. Lashly continued, "his place is bombed until he does come in. When control of the employers and employees has been obtained, the racketeer then demands a subsidy in the form of dues.

"The reports indicate that enormous sums of money have been taken in this way, reaching in some cases to several hundred thousand dollars a year. The public pays the bills in higher prices for the service.

Victim Appeals to Gangster

An illustration of the way it works is given: "One man engaged in the dyeing and cleaning business refused to 'come in.' Bombs were placed in the suits that were sent to his establishment and they exploded when they were handled. On one occasion the driver of a truck loaded with suits to be cleaned and pressed was knocked insensible, placed in the back of the truck and covered with clothing, which was then saturated with gasoline and set on fire. He miraculously escaped. Upon another occasion the driver of one of the wagons was 'taken for a ride' and a bullet put in each knee. Instances of this character could be multiplied.

"When this man got tired of applying to the police and the state's attorney for protection, he took the chief of the bootlegger gangsters into his company, giving him a large block of stock in the concern, and announced that he then had no further need of the Employers' Association or of the police department for he had the 'best protection in the world.' It is significant to note that recently the warfare against this man's business has again broken out, notwithstanding the 'best protection in the world.' His gangster partner is engaged in a war with another gang and the property of the man who took the gangster in is being attacked as an incident of this struggle."

The estimate that racketeering is costing Chicago $136,000,000 a year was "scaled down" by Mr. Hostetter in order to make the figure "conservative." He emphasizes the fact that his figures are necessarily estimates because of the difficulty in arriving at accurate totals.

Extortions Estimated

Items on which his total is based, include artificial raising of commodity prices caused by racketeering, estimated at 5 per cent, $60,000,000; desertion of businesses going elsewhere because of racketeering, $34,000,000; pay roll losses consequent, $19,500,000, and racket cost to the cleaning and pressing business, $16,000,000.

Other items were: Real estate losses, due to stores being made idle or unrentable because of the restrictions placed upon them by racketeers, $6,000,000; racket "tax" or graft in building operations, $3,500,000; increase in the premium rate of burglary insurance due to criminal conditions, of which racketeering is part, $2,500,000; glaziers' racket, $500,000; racket cost in garage business, $280,000, and damage done by bombs, in a typical year such as 1928, $200,000.

John Landesco, research director of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, who made the state survey views the present situation as puzzling. Commenting upon developments since preparation of the report, Mr. Landesco said in an interview that the reasons for the changes are not entirely clear.

Developments in some fields of business where racketeering had its greatest hold have been for the better, he declared, but it is not apparent how much of this change is due to the influence of the new state's attorney, pledged to end racketeering. Possibly suits pending in the Federal Court are a factor, he said, but on the other hand one recent month showed more bombings than in the same month a year ago.

"This is a time of flux in all organized crime in Chicago," he said. "We do not know how this period will be characterized when its history is written later. The causes of these changes are speculative."

PROFESSOR DECLARES EQUIPMENT TOO LAVISH

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Only one-tenth of all the laboratory equipment in elementary and high schools is essential to the proper teaching of natural scientific subjects, it is held by Dr. Elliot R. Downing, professor of scientific education at the University of Michigan, now a teacher at Columbia University summer school.

Dr. Downing holds that experiments demonstrated by the teacher himself are just as effectively inculcated as if the children performed their own experiments.

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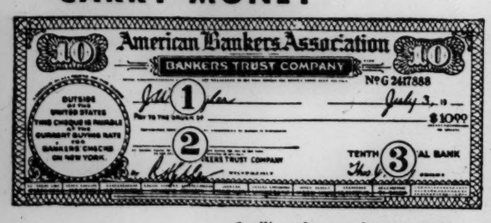

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Where Rude Bridge Stood

The Present Bridge at Concord, Where Was Fired the Shot Heard Round the World, Is on the Site of Simple Wooden Span Where the Farmers Met Gage's Troops.

Skirmish at Concord Bridge Momentous in Its Consequences

Every week day during July and August, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR publishes an illustrated historical sketch, briefly describing places of interest to visitors at the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration in the summer of 1930.

As Allen French has pointed out in "The Day of Concord and Lexington," the modern visitor to Concord must employ his imagination to see the North Bridge where patriots and British met in '75, for there could not then have been any such spacious approach to the site as there is today. Then the bridge was of wood, reached from both directions by way of a road a little wider than the bridge itself. The engagement between Minute Men and British there is perhaps the most brief of all engagements in American military history; it is doubtful if there is any more decisive in its influence upon the future. The towns roundabout sent men upon warnings from Lexington that the British were on the way; Bedford sent minutemen and militia, under Jonathan Wilson and John Moore, so that they should be "seasonably on the ground." There is a flag, preserved among the prized possessions of the town, which is commonly counted to have been borne by them—a flag having on it a device of an arm bearing a sword which, as Mr. French points out, may have been the origin of the Massachusetts crest.

Men also came to the bridge from Acton; Abner Hosmer and Isaac Davis were among them; and a little force came from near-by Carlisle and groups of individuals from Chelmsford, Westford and Littleton. Men from Sudbury made a long detour to avoid the guard at the South Bridge and were still a little distance from North Bridge when firing began.

The provincials mustered in a field; from this field a road ran down the slope to meet the lower road at right angles and only two hundred yards or so from the Bridge; this road from the slope has now vanished. Barrett was commanding the minutemen at the top, and under his orders they began to march down the slope toward the British. Barrett charged his companies not to fire first. The little column marched without cheers or marching songs. Two and two, with the Acton fifer tootling the tune of "The White Cockade."

The line reached the lower road and, turning the corner, straightened out its line to advance directly toward the Bridge where the British were. There were three companies of British, gathered on the westward side of the river. The sight of the numbers of minutemen and militia did not hearten them and they began a retreat, leaving a few men to take up the planks of the bridge. Buttrick cried out "Stop!" The rest is a story of a few minutes; a few shots exchanged; five minutemen only, lost; an incident vast in its spiritual importance and influence, and leaving North Bridge and its surrounding territory marked forever as the place where a little handful of farmers intrepidly protected the right of liberty.

The scene in that day was a scene of the sudden, brief disturbance of an otherwise quiet, pastoral scene. Today, as then, the pattern of the roads thereabouts is worthy of a Whistler or a Corot. Stone walls which helped to hide British uniforms from view during reconnoitering, are still there to skirt the roadway. Occasionally it is possible to find an ancient apple tree which, farmers say, saw the engagement.

A beautiful grove of trees, either side of the Concord River, marks the battleground site now. The Minuteman statute by Daniel Chester French is on the side of the bridge where Americans stood in sturdy resistence. The verse on the pedestal is from Emerson's "Concord Hymn." The present bridge reproduces in cement the wooden structure "whose spiritual fame has outworn its material frame." On the westerly side is the Battle Monument marking where the British stood.

Far back of '75 the site of the battleground was the site of an Indian village. Later it was part of the parish estate, an extension of the Manse grounds. The house nearest the battleground is the Old Manse, which has stood since 1765.

Cost of Helium Drops, Production Rises

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Latest reports show the new Government plant produced last month 648,850 cubic feet of helium, of an average purity of approximately 97 per cent, at the lowest cost thus far reached. Production has increased rapidly since the first shipment from the plant was made on May 6.

Officials at the Bureau of Mines are confident that production cost will be well within the previously estimated figure of $20 per 1000 cubic feet. During the World War it cost about $2000 per cubic foot. Research by government and other agencies has brought the cost down to approximately 2 cents per cubic foot.

Only a single unit of the Texas plant is now in operation. When the second unit is complete, the normal capacity will be far in excess of present Government requirements. "With practically the same fixed charges, production can then be increased up to any desired amount, up to 20,000,000 cubic feet or more, per year," according to the Bureau.

Shipments of helium are now being regularly made from the Amarillo plant in specially designed tank cars to the navy at Lakehurst, N. J., and to the army at Scott Field, Ill., and at Langley Field, near Newport News, Va., for use in the dirigibles operated by these services.

Store Founder to Give Million to Employees

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWARK, N. J. — When Louis Bamberger, founder of L. Bamberger and Company, Newark department store, retires as head of the business Sept. 15, he will distribute a personal gift of $1,000,000 among 300 employees who have been in service 15 years or longer, it has just been announced. Employees eligible to share in the gift have received notices of the amount allotted them and may choose either cash or an annuity.

News of Mr. Bamberger's retirement followed closely upon the sale of L. Bamberger & Co. to R. H. Macy & Co., New York department store. Mr. Bamberger, who founded the business in 1893, declared that the step was taken so that he could be relieved of active management of the store. It is understood that he will serve as honorary chairman of the board of directors of the Bamberger store, and that he will also serve on the board of directors of R. H. Macy & Co. It is also understood that he will continue to devote much of his time to philanthropy.

Mr. Bamberger, a native of Baltimore, Md., took over the store from two men who had failed in a similar business, and put it on a sound basis. Employees of the store now number between 4000 and 5000, and the annual business is in excess of $35,000,000.

NATIONAL DRAMA CONTEST INVITES NEW AUTHORS

Only American Plays by American Authors May Enter Competition

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The third national playwriting contest, sponsored by the Drama League of America and the Play Department of Longmans, Green & Co., has been announced.

The competition provides for three awards, one for a full-length play, another for a one-act Christmas play and the third for a religious play. Subject to the terms of the awards, the winning full-length play will be produced by the New York Theater Guild, provided it meets their production requirements; the Biblical play by the Pilgrim Players of Evanston, Ill., and the one-act play by the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, in New York City. Manuscripts of full-length plays and one-act plays must be sent by Dec. 31, 1929, to the state centers established for the contest, and of religious plays to the Contest Chairman, 828 Michigan Ave., Wilmette, Ill. Awards will be made by April 15, 1930.

The purpose of the competition is to discover new authors and develop native American drama, the announcement said. Comedies are especially desired.

The plays may be original or the dramatization of an American story, with all rights owned by the author, and the play must not have been previously published or produced professionally.

Terms of the contest provide that the author of the winning full-length play shall receive an advance royalty of $500 and 5 per cent of gross weekly box-office receipts up to $5000; 7½ per cent on the next $2000, and 10 per cent on all over $7000. The author will also receive 50 per cent of all other professional acting rights, the producer to acquire the other 50 per cent of the professional acting rights, upon the terms and conditions provided for in the minimum basic agreement between the Dramatists' Guild of the Authors' League of America and the Theater Guild. It is understood that the author will become a member of the Dramatists' Guild.

United States Joins Rome Housing Group

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—An official American delegation of five experts will attend the twelfth international housing and town planning congress, to be held in Rome Sept. 12-22, where economic and æsthetic problems involved in adequate housing for city populations and planning for municipal growth will be considered.

The congress is under the auspices of the Governor of Rome and officials of several Italian towns which will be visited by the delegates. The United States delegates are: Lawrence Veiller, secretary and director, National Housing Association, New York; Robert Whitten, city planner, and John J. Murphy, New York City; Aubrey Tealdi, University of Michigan, and Miss H. Marie Dermitt, Pittsburgh, secretary, Civic Club, Allegheny County.

A number of housing and city planning experts from the United States will attend the congress in an unofficial capacity or will send papers to be read.

The congress will also consider methods of planning for the expansion of towns, with special reference to old and historic towns, and replanning such towns to meet modern conditions. The delegates will study various housing schemes in Rome, with side study trips to Ostia, Naples, Milan, and the Lombardy Lake district.

Great Falls Park Project Surveyed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The project for development of a national park area centering about the Great Falls of the Potomac River has received a blow in the report submitted by Lieut.-Gen. Edgar Jadwin, who has just retired as chief of Army Engineers.

Although it will not be made public until it is submitted to the next session of Congress, it is understood that the Jadwin report recommends that the commission grant the application of the Potomac River Corporation, pending since May, 1927, for a preliminary permit which would enable the company to undertake surveys of the power possibilities at Great Falls.

"This action to be subject, however, to the resolution passed by the 70th Congress prohibiting any permit to be issued until Congress has opportunity to rule on the problem of power versus scenic preservation.

It is understood that the National Capital Park and Planning Commission report found that any form of hydroelectric power development would interfere seriously with the project for a national park area. The Jadwin report is understood to recommend that the power and park projects be combined.

A. A. A. Seeks More Federal Road Funds

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—In its campaign to induce Congress to raise the federal aid road construction appropriation from $75,000,000 to $125,000,000, the American Automobile Association presents latest figures to show that in 1928 there were approximately 170 new motor vehicles registered for every mile of highway constructed on the federal aid system and 33 for every mile of road surfaced throughout the United States.

This estimate is based on an increase in motor registrations of 1,359,883 in 1928, with approximately 8000 miles of highway built on the federal aid system and 36,000 miles surfaced.

Thomas P. Henry, president of the A. A. A., says that, up to the present time, the Federal Government has invested 50 cents per year for every man, woman, and child in roads. In the meantime, he says, the Government collected millions of dollars in the form of an excise tax on motor vehicles which far overshadows the amount of money expended.

SEADROME WORK TO BE STARTED IN SIX WEEKS

New York to Bermuda Seaplanes Will Alight on First One Anchored

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Work on the first "Armstrong seadrome," with which Edward R. Armstrong, an engineer of Wilmington, Del., proposes to conquor hazardous stretches of the sea for aviators, will begin within six weeks. This announcement was made by Joseph A. Macdonald, president of the Henry J. Gielow company, naval architects in charge of the construction.

A 31-foot scale model of the seadrome is undergoing final tests in Delaware Bay. The Sun Shipbuilding Company at Chester, Pa., will start work on the underwater sections, Mr. Macdonald said.

Use of the seadrome, Mr. Armstrong believes, will make it possible to establish regular passenger air service across the Atlantic that will be "as safe as flights over land."

Seaplanes will receive service at the seadromes not much farther apart than New York and Portland, Me., or Paris and Bordeaux, and 25 miles nearer than the distance between London and Edinburgh.

The first seadrome will be anchored between New York and Bermuda. It is expected to make possible two trips daily between these points. Not only will the seaplanes be refueled and serviced on the seadrome, but they will receive weather reports and radio beacon directions from it while in flight.

COSTA RICA TAXES BANANAS

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (AP)—The National Congress has definitely approved imposition of an export duty on bananas. The export duty will range from three centavos to five centavos per bunch.

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Cleveland, Ohio

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS ENAMELOID

THE DECORATIVE ENAMEL

OFFICERS PUT PIRACY CHARGE UP TO SKIPPER

Say They Were Compelled to Land Venezuelans From Falke at Pistol's Point

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad (AP)—The German steamer Falke, denounced as a pirate ship by the Venezuelan Government after it had been used by revolutionists in an unsuccessful attack on the town of Carupano Sunday, put into this port Aug. 14.

Officers of the old German merchant ship were highly indignant over the part played by Captain Tippitt in the insurgents' attack and immediately consulted the German consul here as to the action they could take against him.

The officers said the Falke had sailed from Hamburg, Ger., in ballast to a point off the coast of Poland, where she took aboard 125 revolutionists under the command of the exiled Venezuelan general, Delgado Chalbaud, and his son.

From there the ship was supposed to go to Las Palmas, Canary Islands, for orders. But the Falke did not touch at that port and headed for Venezuela instead. The ship arrived off Carupano at dawn on Sunday and was met by a sloop from which 200 more insurgents were taken aboard.

The officers of the Falke said they and the crew had been forced to land the revolutionists and a great quantity of ammunition at pistol point. Government forces attacked the insurgents as they were landing and the third officer of the Falke, who was in one of the boats, was slain.

General Chalbaud's son and a small group of insurgents escaped again aboard the Falke and proceeded to Grenada Island in the West Indies. A cable received by the Venezuelan consul here confirms the news of the attack, describing it as the most daring invasion of Venezuela on record.

A Venezuelan warship was said to have been chased by the insurgents aboard the Falke and has escaped only after it was seriously damaged.

Fighting in southern Venezuela along the borders of Colombia and at several other points in the interior, was said to be continuing.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Cornelius Van H. Engert, the American Charge d'Affaires at Caracas, has advised the State Department the Venezuelan Government had requested all maritime powers to proceed against the German steamship Falke as a pirate vessel.

BRITISH FETES MARK DECADE OF SAFE FLYING

(Continued from Page 1)

operated with adequate factors of safety and reliability may be attributed to three main causes:

1. The admirable flying of carefully chosen pilots;
2. The perfection of a rapidly operating system of wireless telephony;
3. The adoption of the multi-engined principle in passenger airplanes.

An important landmark was reached when, not long after its inception in 1924, the Imperial Airways Company found it possible to establish and maintain a standardized fleet of large three-engined airplanes. This led to a marked increase in reliability. It also served the purpose of instilling a considerably greater confidence in the public mind. The adoption of such large three-engined airplanes and flying boats as Imperial Airways now operate means that, to all intents and purposes, the necessity for forced landings is eliminated. The multi-engined system is, in fact, established firmly as a wise and necessary principle in British aerial transport.

Even Noise Reduced

The ability to use airplanes of a large type also means that there is much more room available in the saloons. Passengers can be insured adequate space. They can be given outlook windows of a suitable size. Facilities can be afforded for serving refreshments in the air; while today, as a further stage on the path of progress, air-line engineers are able to reduce the noise which reaches the ears of passengers as they sit in the saloons.

The first British cross-Channel airplanes carried no wireless telephones. Their pilots obtained a meteorological report before ascending. Then they had to fly on toward the airdrome which was their destination without knowing what adverse weather change might be developing while they were in the air, and which might affect conditions prejudicially at their alighting point. In those days, too, air-line meteorology was of a rudimentary character. Such facts, when winter flying was concerned, meant that it was impossible to insure a sufficient reliability in operation. There were days on end when, owing to unsuitable weather, it was impossible for machines to fly between London and the Continent, and this led to adverse comment.

Comes Through Fog

Today, a finely organized system of meteorology and wireless direction finding has been established on the air lines between London and the Continent. One of the best illustrations of how efficiently this operates was provided recently when, after a visit to Paris, the Prince of Wales decided to fly back to London rather than travel by boat and train. In the Channel that day there was widespread fog. Shipping was being delayed. But the pilot of the big three-motored airplane in which the Prince flew came through from Paris to London without difficulty and exactly on scheduled time.

From the moment he ascended from Paris he was in constant touch by wireless telephone with the control tower at the London air station. Ascending to 4000 feet, he came across the Channel above the fog. All landmarks were invisible as he neared the English coast, but this did not worry him. Thanks to the system of wireless direction finding, which works with remarkable precision, the pilot was told exactly where he was from minute to minute, in relation to the earth which he could not see. So he came straight through to Croyden, unhampered by conditions which were proving a source of serious trouble to marine navigation.

What such an achievement means is that organized aerial transport has reached a stage when it can be maintained to schedule in conditions which impede other forms of transport.

Wider Operations Planned

In all the work that has been carried out on British air routes between London and the Continent the engineers have been gaining experience with a view to operations on a far wider scale. Short-distance services to and fro above the Channel, though an essential feature of the British system, have been regarded mainly as a convenient form of training ground.

Always, in the development of machines and organization, the engineers have had their eyes upon a more important task. This is the operation of trans-Empire air lines, running, not for hundreds, but for thousands of miles. But it was no use opening up such routes until technical progress justified their institution with a reasonable prospect of success. So airway men had to be patient, learning their lessons and perfecting their technique. Now the experimental phase is definitely over. British aviation feels itself equipped for far-reaching developments.

That long-distance British routes were not begun until those operating them felt thoroughly competent to do so was borne in on the minds of those who assembled recently at the London air station to see the arrival of the first mail-carrying airplane from India. Every stage of this 5000-mile route, which Imperial Airways instituted recently between London and Karachi, had been mapped out on a time basis beforehand. And every one of the sections, whether above land or sea, was flown over accurately to the schedule laid down.

Officials at the London air station consulted their watches when the time came for the plane to appear and, sure enough, punctual to the minute, the big machine hove in sight and made its landing. This was not just a spectacular or specially staged affair. The India air mail has been flying with the same regularity ever since.

Aerial surveys have been made and preliminary plans drawn up which should before long enable the England-India air line to be carried on stage by stage to Rangoon, Singapore and Port Darwin, there to link up with the airway system of Australia. British commercial aviation, at the end of its first 10 pioneer years, is ready for any and every development that it may be called upon to make.

Latest Type of Channel Plane

UNIVERSAL 'AD' SYSTEM IS BERLIN PROJECT

(Continued from Page 1)

continued, should not go by the manufacturer's explanations of his products only; but should make an entirely independent analysis of the product. This was one of the most important services of an advertising agency, he said. This agency, he affirmed, should, moreover, always represent the public point of view toward a product at the council table of its client. No study of a product was complete without a comprehensive attempt to find new uses for it or more convenient units.

An advertising agency should criticize a manufacturer's product and his methods of distribution constructively. Population must be classified in differnt groups. This involves nothing less than a constant study of human beings. Market and seasonal factors must be investigated. Sometimes it was essential to fight against seasonal habits. These important preliminaries demand the services of experienced men, and that explains the recent growth of advertising agencies.

Another feature of this convention has been the attempt to educate the masses as well as the businessman in the value of advertising. To this end the speeches will be published in book form. It has been pointed out that advertising is an important part of business.

So far as Germany is concerned, it may be said that never has so much been said here about the necessity of prosperity and the necessity of high wages.

Advertise the League

When these preliminary investigations have been fulfilled, an advertising agency is ready to fulfill its purpose, Mr. Mims continued. "Shall we advertise soap as soap, or as more beautiful hands? Electrical appliances as such, or as women's freedom from drudgery?" he asked. "In the answer to this question lies largely the strategy of advertising. The success of American advertising," he concluded, "is not due to the fact that American advertising agencies have a larger target but because they aim more accurately."

Col. Percy C. Burton, director of the London Press Exchange, made a fervent appeal for advertising the League of Nations. The man in the street, and even many politicians, he said, do not know anything definite about the work and accomplishments of the League. It is highly necessary that these be made known to the public in a manner that the public can understand, he said. Geneva can be likened to a factory with a wonderful product and enormous output, but a bad sales organization, he said.

The League of Nation must advertise its products. He supported Murray Allison's plan that every newspaper should devote one column to the League of Nations daily. The expense of this would seem small in comparison with the good that would be done.

"There must be one great outstanding, overpowering idea, and this is 'henceforth there must be no more war.' Today the civilized world is faced with a problem which in all reason and common sense ought to be no problem at all. It is the problem of how to avoid war. There must be no more war . . . By means of advertising we can force such a chain of peaceful thought throughout the world that no individual, no nation will dream of war again—we can build a world fraternity."

Spontaneous Peace Move

The delegates had not come to Berlin with the intention of drafting a peace resolution. But is was significant that almost every speaker—and they had prepared their speeches independently of one another and in countries far apart—brought out the necessity of peace. It was felt that advertising represents business, and business on the whole cannot prosper without peace.

The peace resolution which was passed followed the same lines as that adopted by the Chambers of Commerce at Amsterdam.

Politics in Poland Yield to Exhibition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—Poland is resting from politics and her activities seem concentrated on the National Exhibition at Poznan. There is an influx of conferences and congresses from the country and abroad and every single one either begins or ends at Poznan.

Endless excursions of Polish-Americans are taking this opportunity of visiting their land of origin. A huge meeting of Poles from abroad, after conferring in Warsaw came on to the Exhibition, and included in their numbers Poles from almost every corner of the earth.

Another interesting undertaking of the overseas Poles is that sponsored by a young American artist, Miss Elma Pratt, and her Polish colleague, Miss Marya Werten, who have gathered a group of American art students in the Polish Tatra mountain center.

Copenhagen's Forts Become Playfields

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—The city of Copenhagen is rapidly expanding in every direction possible. Large outer areas, including the disarmed fortifications, are being laid out for parks and playing fields, and others applied to building purposes.

An important move in the vicinity of the Town Hall is the recently completed sale of a portion of the area formerly occupied by the old railway station and railway lines. This has been purchased by a group of 11 co-operating companies, with a capital of 1,500,000 kroner (about $400,000) fully paid-up, which suffices to pay for the ground, and a holding company with a capital of twice that amount will be formed to carry out the plans, assisted, it is understood, by foreign capital. The buildings to be erected are for business purposes and will be up-to-date in every respect.

Women as Police Favored in Turkey

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONSTANTINOPLE—The Union of Turkish Women believes the emancipation of Turkish women is not proceeding with sufficient speed.

There are as yet no Turkish women police officers, and Turkish women have not yet attained political equality with their men folk. This is about to be altered, according to a decision reached at a recent meeting of the union, and without long delay.

Latife Bekir Hanoum, president of the Women's Union, declared in an interview recently that it has been decided to bring pressure to bear upon the authorities to secure entry of Turkish women into the police force, as well as wage a campaign against the white slave traffic carried on in Turkey.

Another question on which the Union of Turkish Women is trying to obtain official support is that of preventing the marriage of Turkish girls with foreigners.

SAFETY REPORT URGES CHANGES IN BRITISH LAWS

'Third-Party Insurance' and Footpaths by All Roads Proposed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Parliament at its session in the autumn will have before it the report of the Royal Commission on Transport appointed by Viscount Brentford, the former Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks.

Motor driving in the British Isles, already much safer than in some other populous countries with a high toll of fatalities, is to be made as nearly "fool-proof" as legislation can do it.

Recommendations by the commission which, it is generally expected, will meet with little or no opposition in the House of Commons, include abolition of the obsolete "20-mile speed limit" for private cars which under present conditions every policeman compels a driver to violate; imprisonment instead of fines for illegal road racing, and £100 penalty for dangerous driving. Anyone driving when under the influence of drink will be subject also to a severer penalty than at present.

Uniform Signs Needed

Road signs should be uniform in design and intention, and not more than are actually required should be erected, the commission believes. The duty of erecting road signs should fall on the highway authorities, subject to the supervision of the Transport Ministry; all unnecessary or unauthorized signs should be removed, the report said. Adequate direction posts and street name plates in towns and villages are held essential.

"The Minister should have power," continues the report, "to make regulations relating to the construction of vehicles, e. g., brakes, silencers, steering gear and tires, but questions relating to such important matters as speed limits, maximum unladen weights and axle weights should be definitely decided by Act of Parliament and should not be capable of alteration except by legislation. All local authorities should be authorized to provide car parks or garages at convenient places, to make a charge for their use, and should have power to compel drivers to use the facilities.

Third Party Risk Cited

"The case for compulsory third-party risk insurance is so strong that an attempt must be made to deal with it. The holding of an insurance policy should be a condition precedent to a vehicle being licensed. All that is required is that there should be insurance against personal injury to a third party.

"The Ministry of Transport should, without delay, formulate and give effect to a program for the speedy elimination of railway level-crossings on all classified roads. The cost should be borne partly by the railway companies, partly by the highway authorities and partly by the road fund.

"Road authorities should provide footpaths on all new and reconstructed roads and on all old roads where none exist and where the width of the road renders this possible. Footpaths should be maintained in as good condition as the roadways. The Ministry should issue a 'Code of Customs' for the education and guidance of all users of the highway.

Law Violations Reported

"Flagrant breaches of the law," the report continues, "tend to bring the whole law of the country into contempt, and the enforcement of those provisions of the law relating to mechanically propelled vehicles which are reasonable and necessary becomes increasingly difficult.

"Last year there were 6127 fatalities and 164,487 were injured in Great Britain by mishaps in which mechanical transport was involved.

"The only certain deduction which can be made from these figures," comment the commissioners, "is that mechanically propelled transport, notwithstanding all the advantages it confers, has been and is the primary cause of this deplorable state of affairs. It has been said, with some truth, that, notwithstanding the all-around railway record of last year (when there were 72 fatalities and 781 injured), the safest place in the world is an English railway train; the most dangerous a London street."

"Public service vehicles were involved in a far fewer number of accidents, and there can be no doubt of the great care and skill exercised by the drivers of omnibuses in London," remark the commission. "We are persuaded that the great majority of drivers are careful and observe the usual amenities of the road, driving with skill and caution."

The report is the first of three to be issued by the commission, over which Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen presided. It had sat in public on 30 days and examined many witnesses. The second report, which the commission will issue in October, will deal with "the licensing of public service vehicles and the co-ordination of the various forms of road passenger transport with the object of obtaining the best and most economical public service." The final report will cover "the general co-ordination and development of all available means of transport, the road, the rail, canals, ferries and coastwise steamers."

Historic London Inn Enlarges Library

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Stanley Baldwin, former Prime Minister of Great Britain, has opened the extension of the historic library at Gray's Inn.

There was a library at Gray's Inn as early as 1522, and Frances Bacon, a precocious boy, went there to begin his legal studies. In those early days the books were chained to shelves, and the iron staples may still be seen on some of the old volumes.

Gray's Inn recently was faced with the problem of having to find more room. When Lady Halker bequeathed £100,000 to found scholarships in memory of her husband, Lord Justice Holker—who was a member of Gray's Inn—it was decided to associate the library with the generous gift. This involved building an extension to the old library. The architect has attempted to harmonize the new addition with its aged surroundings and to avoid any architectural clash.

The new building, to be known as the "Holker Library," is easily one of the most ambitious and costly architectural works carried out by the Inns of Court in recent times. The cost has been £40,000, and now there are shelves sufficient for 55,000 books.

NITRATE DEMAND FORCES POLES TO EXTEND WORKS

Orders for Fertilizers Necessitate Second Factory at Tarnow

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KATTOWICE, Poland—So great has been the demand for fertilizers from the Chorzow nitrate factory here that the Poles have decided to erect a second factory at Tarnow to cope with the growing consumption. Improvements are also being adopted at Chorzow to enable the older establishment to increase its output.

During a visit to Chorzow a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learned that Polish agriculturists are rapidly overcoming their prejudice against the new fertilizer, calcium cyanamide, which is now being produced in large quantities at the factory there. Already in 1926 the demand exceeded the output by 4000-5000 tons; in 1927, in spite of an enlarged production and a limit on exports, the demand was in excess of the supply by more than 15,000 tons. It is estimated that the country can use some 550,000 tons of this fertilizer and the present capacity of Chorzow is not more than one-quarter of this figure.

The managing director of the Chorzow factory stated that the artificial fertilizer industry at Chorzow owes its present high state of development to Ignace Moscicki, President of Poland. Professor Moscicki was general manager of the factory when he was suddenly called upon by Marshal Pilsudski to fill the vacant position as titular head of the Republic in 1926.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Lenoire Roberts, New York, N. Y.
Grace A. McNeal, Larchmont, N. Y.
William H. McNeal, Larchmont, N. Y.
Mrs. Leah Nuttall, Passaic, N. J.
Norman Nuttall, Passaic, N. J.
Mrs. Kate A. Fehr, Philadelphia, Pa.
Dorothy M. Fehr, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Martha Poindexter, Macon, Miss.
Minette S. Levy, Rochester, N. Y.
Barney Levy, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Ada E. Desler, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Aurelia C. Jacobs, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Muriel Emig, Germantown, Pa.
Mrs. Sue Lee Wier, Birmingham, Ala.
Mrs. Ruth B. McLaughlin, New York, N. Y.
Maj. Laurence A. McLaughlin, New York, N. Y.
Teddy de Bary, Leonia, N. J.
Marquette de Bary, Leonia, N. J.
Barbara Jones, Leonia, N. J.
Mildred Marquette de Bary, Leonia, N. J.
Henry J. Pipper, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Henry J. Pipper, Detroit, Mich.
Richard Finley, West New York, N. J.
Mrs. Richard Finley, West New York, N. J.
Mrs. Emma L. Brown, Hastings on Hudson, N. Y.
Eva Clays, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Mrs. Mary M. Clays, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Joseph T. Hart, Stratford, Conn.
Oliver Halstead, Andover, Mass.
Irene E. Guckert, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Laura E. Hubbard, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. A. J. Althoff, Topeka, Kan.
A. J. Althoff, Topeka, Kan.
Mrs. Eugenia C. Ewer, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Mrs. Elizabeth Lynn, Crafton, Pa.
Sarah Alice Riley, Johnston, R. I.
Catharine Welde, Columbus, O.
Ada Welde, Columbus, O.
Viola Welde, Columbus, O.
Mrs. Eleanore Richards, Detroit, Mich.
Robert H. Richards, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Nenia Acker, Detroit, Mich.
Eugene R. Dilworth, San Juan, Porto Rico.
Mrs. Maude Clark Hough, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Dorothy Butler, Brooklyn, N. Y.
L. T. Mather, Daytona Beach, Fla.
Mrs. L. T. Mather, Daytona Beach, Fla.
E. Ruth Davis, Lynchburg, Va.
Mrs. Ethel B. Sitomer, New York, N. Y.
Harry L. Sitomer, New York, N. Y.
John Zagury, Montclair, N. J.
Mrs. John Zagury, Montclair, N. J.
Thomas Riebel, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Clara Glen, Philadelphia, Pa.
Ruth H. Dean, St. Louis, Mo.
Walter Haussen, Waukesha, Wis.
Curt Haussen, Waukesha, Wis.
Mrs. Margarete Haussen, Waukesha, Wis.
Else Haussen, Waukesha, Wis.
R. J. Johnson, Toronto, Can.
Mrs. R. J. Johnson, Toronto, Can.
J. R. Silver, Toronto, Can.
Mrs. J. R. Silver, Toronto, Can.
Merlin L. Groff, Rochester, N. Y.
George Steinwart, Cincinnati, O.
Mrs. George Steinwart, Cincinnati, O.
Erwin G. Steinwart, Cincinnati, O.
Mrs. Erwin G. Steinwart, Cincinnati, O.
Miss Mildred Steinwart, Cincinnati, O.
Miss Pearl E. Killinen, Fairport Harbor, O.
Mrs. Lois Kruse Walter, Cuyahoga Falls, O.
F. M. Hull, Dayton, O.
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Miss Dorothy Ament, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. R. P. Kraft, New Haven, Conn.
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Donald Blair, Bucyrus, O.
Marjory Ann Blair, Bucyrus, O.
Mrs. Jeannette Blair, Bucyrus, O.
R. C. Blair, Bucyrus, O.
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A. P. Anderson, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. A. P. Anderson, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Lydia Tippett, Los Angeles, Calif.
Geraldine Ruyl George, Woodhaven, N. Y.
Hannah Hoerner, New York, N. Y.
Bertha Hoerner, New York, N. Y.
Margaret Desire Templeton, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. E. A. Rideout, St. John, N. B.
Mrs. Mary Louise Biggs, Waukesha, Wis.
Miss Mary R. Wood, Waukesha, Wis.
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Miss Blossom Guio, Los Angeles, Calif.
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Miss Doris L. Wesson, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Miss Jenne Olwyler, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Mrs. L. D. Summers, Syracuse, N. Y.
J. B. Templeton, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. J. B. Templeton, Minneapolis, Minn.
Miss Barbara Templeton, Minneapolis, Minn.
Miss Henrietta Seyd, Glen Ridge, N. J.
Miss Freda Seyd, Glen Ridge, N. J.
Emily Davis, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Gladys E. Meier, Merion, Pa.
D. F. Meier, Merion, Pa.
Mrs. Mary A. Hutchinson, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Florence H. Thorsen, Chicago, Ill.
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Musical Events — Art — Theaters — Radio

Respighi's 'Sunken Bell' at Ravinia

By FELIX BOROWSKI

Chicago

OTTORINO RESPIGHI, whose opera, "La Campana Sommersa" ("The Sunken Bell"), was given for the first time in these parts at Ravinia, Aug. 6, can have no reason to feel dejected by reason of the reception of his new work. If tumultuous applause is any criterion of success, "La Campana Sommersa" should take a high place among the operatic triumphs of the age. The close of each act brought out the principal singers and Mr. Papi, the conductor, many times to acknowledge the acclamations of the throng. As Mr. Eckstein does not tolerate the existence of a claque at Ravinia, it may be taken that Respighi's composition, or its interpretation, or both, made an extraordinarily favorable impression upon the multitude which filled the pavilion to the last seat.

The tumult and the shouting having subsided, it becomes possible to subject "La Campana Sommersa" to a colder scrutiny than can be made in the midst of a stirring first performance. That the new opera contains passages of great and moving beauty is certain. Equally certain is it that the orchestral frame which Respighi devised for the drama is of remarkable effectiveness and strength.

Tuneful Strains Lacking

Withal, it may be doubted whether the Italian master has produced a work which will make a lasting appeal to the public at large. "La Campana Sommersa" contains none of the tuneful strains that, apparently, are still necessary to operatic popularity. Respighi not only made no concessions to operagoers who dote upon a tune, but he made more extensive excursions into the ultramodern idiom than in any of the symphonic compositions—"The Fountains of Rome," "The Pines of Rome" and others—which brought him name and fame. This fin-de-siècle attitude to dramatic composition caused "La Campana Sommersa" to become a work of no little interest to musicians and to connoisseurs, but it is the lay listeners who give or withhold the laurels of success, and the lay listener can have found but little in the opera to stir his heart.

It may be doubted, too, whether Respighi is in his real atmosphere when his gifts associate themselves with the theater. He began operatic composition with "Re Enzo," produced at Bologna 24 years ago, and neither that work, "Semirâma," "Belfagor" nor "Maria Vittoria," which followed it, was able to convince the world that his artistic destiny led irrevocably in the direction of the stage. It is probable that if his theatrical instinct was very keen, Respighi would have refrained from making an operatic version of Hauptmann's drama, "The Sunken Bell"; for that work is of the order of romantic play which, like Weber's "Der Freischutz" and Marschner's "Hans Heiling," belongs to a period that knew little and cared less about the dramatic unities. Yet Respighi, who at one time was a pupil of Max Bruch in Berlin, found something in Teutonic legendary drama to stimulate his inspiration, even to whip up to momentary excitement his sense of the theater. The close of the third act, for instance—when Heinrich the bell-caster abjures the spell which Rautendelein, the elf-woman, has cast upon him—is grippingly dramatic.

Performance Excellent

It is more than probable that that which so excited the public enthusiasm at Ravinia's first presentation of "La Campana Sommersa" was the performance rather than the work. Of that performance it would be difficult to say too much in praise. Giovanni Martinelli, in the part of Heinrich, achieved what well may be considered the finest dramatic and vocal effort he has made at Ravinia. Apparently the rôle made a strong appeal to him and he caused it to stand out as a characterization of extraordinary power. Nor was it only as an actor that Mr. Martinelli deserved, and received the acclamations of the throng. His singing of the part—and the difficulty of the vocal element in Respighi's opera is great indeed—was of astonishing skill and beauty.

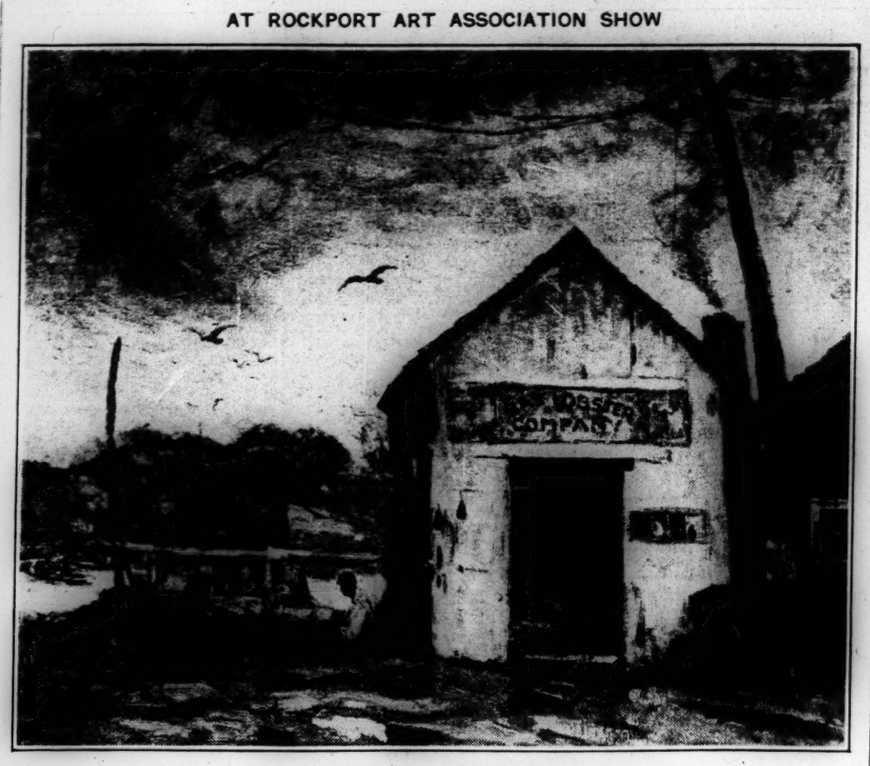
Not less admirable was the interpretation of Rautendelein's music by Elisabeth Rethberg. In the vocal exactions of the part, more involved even than those with which the tenor contended, Mme. Rethberg made it clear that the perfection of her vocal method combined with her intelligence and musicianship were able to bring her the triumph which only such a combination could have achieved. In studying the rôle the singer must have marveled, however, that an Italian composer found it possible to treat a voice as Respighi had treated it. In the matter of characterization it must be admitted that Mme. Rethberg fell short of the masterly presentation which Mr. Martinelli gave of Heinrich. This, it must hurriedly be stated, was less the fault of the singer than of Hauptmann, who made Rautendelein an improbable if not unpoetic personage.

Other Rôles

The other rôles were of less importance. Miss Lola Monti-Gorsey, who had made a favorable impression by her singing of Micaela's music in "Carmen" the previous week, deepened it by her accomplishments as Magda, the wife of the bell caster. She has not, it is true, taken to herself all the secrets of song, but there is more than mere promise in her work. Mr. Basiola made all that was possible of Nickelman, the Old Man of the Well, and Mme. Claussen was effective as the Witch. Giordano Paltrinieri, who probably felt that he was occupying an undignified position as a faun, portrayed that creature with sufficient verisimilitude. There were others—Mmes. Falco, Maxwell, Swarthout—who did excellent work in minor feminine rôles, and Virgilio Lazzari and Louis D'Angelo were effective respectively as the pastor and the schoolmaster. That the ultimate fate of the new work lay in the hands of Gennaro Papi, who had prepared it, was probably as well known to the vocalists who sang it as to the connoisseurs who hearkened to it. There can be no doubt that the gratitude of the composer should go out to all his interpreters, but in a special sense it is due to the devotion and skill of the musician who directed the work.

The remaining first performance of the season was that given to Verdi's "Il Ballo in Maschera," which was sung Aug. 10) with a cast which included Giovanni Martinelli, Giuseppe Danise, Elisabeth Rethberg, Julia Claussen and Florence Macbeth. Verdi's work does not, perhaps, evoke anything more than amusement in the breast of a music lover who takes operatic dramaturgy seriously; but the work demands fine singing and it was given that. If Mr. Martinelli was less astonishing as that preposterous person the Earl of Warwick than he had been as Heinrich in Respighi's opera, he was yet alluring to the ears of people who like the good old melodies sung in the heroic style. Mme. Claussen, who appears to be destined to a career of witches and other elderly ladies of little charm, made much of the music of Ulrica, and the Renato of Mr. Danise was all that could be desired.

AT ROCKPORT ART ASSOCIATION SHOW



"The Lobster Shack," by Richard Holberg.

On Record

SINCE the first production, a few years ago, of DeFalla's "Love, the Magician" ("El Amor Brujô"), a constantly increasing favor has been shown this ballet. Few orchestras have neglected to play sections from its rich score, and many of them have put on their programs the entire suite. The recent recording of this music by the Columbia company should therefore reach a large field. Modern in spirit and workmanship, yet neatly avoiding the quirks and mannerisms which now pass as modernistic, but which another decade will label "old hat," DeFalla's music maintains a worthy standard. In the present version, Pedro Morales and a symphony orchestra give the performance. Three double disks are required for the full registration. The orchestral timbres are lucid, the reading is straightforward. Certain sections own a greater brilliance and a sharper impact than the rest of the suite. For example, "The Dance of the Fire Ritual," "The Magic Circle," a magnificent "Pantomime" and "Love's Dance" are impressive. In a few scenes, such as "Midnight," "With the Gypsies" and "The Bells at Dawn," this recorded version has retained a fine feeling of atmosphere.

Although it is the fashion in music to be bravely venturesome and to essay new works constantly, there is still a place for music such as the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, under the leadership of Alfred Herz, undertakes. In recent months Mr. Herz has confided to the disks Beethoven's "Leonore" Overture No. 3 and Liszt's "Les Préludes." Each of these covers two full records. Each is given a careful, skilled interpretation.

A suave introduction begins the Beethoven. The notes skip deftly between the various instruments and the mood passes swiftly from quiescence to the fiery brilliance of the allegro section. In the softer, more portentous moments there is a delicate edge to the performance. In the forceful climax, arrived at through a fine crescendo, the brasses present velvety tonal contours, well contrasted with the strings and woodwinds. The rapidly played scales spreading throughout the orchestra have a smashing force, and lead to the poignant close.

A suave mellowness characterizes the beginning of "Les Préludes." The smoothly flowing passages are played with finesse and grace; the dramatic moments flare forth with spirit and briskness. The instruments have a clear tonal color and timbre, sharply marking the leading motive which gathers importance as the music progresses toward its climax. Superb crescendos bring to the closing measures of the tone-poem a majestic fullness. For the richness of instrumental color, for the lucidity of its reading, this recording of Liszt's old war-horse is noteworthy. C. S. B.

Cherry Time in Japan

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

A JAPANESE ceremony of great antiquity has given a young American artist his theme for a remarkable achievement in decorative art. Stewart Carstairs spent over four years in Japan working on the screen now being exhibited at Messrs. Knoedler's Galleries in Old Bond Street. It is not surprising that so long a time was required to complete the work, for the screen is exceptionally large, seven feet in height and, when fully extended, 18 feet long. It is made in two sections, each being six-fold, and the design is continuous over the whole 12 folds.

The subject chosen by the artist as the basis of his design, "Cherry Blossom with Kimono and Obi," represents an old Japanese custom which was observed by the people of Tokyo until sometime in the eighteenth century, when the misguided edict of a jealous Shogun caused it to be abandoned. Until then, the inhabitants of the capital used to celebrate cherry blossom time by picnicking under the trees, and gentle and simple alike joined in the flowery festivity. But even the lovely spectacle the flower-laden trees presented could not make the ruling caste forget class distinctions, and it was ordained that the aristocratic Daimio alone should be privileged to set up tents to guard their privacy under the trees. The lower orders, if they desired seclusion, had to manage as best they might by hanging their haori, or outer kimonos, on cords stretched between the trees.

As time went on, most beautiful kimonos were made especially for the purpose and neither labor nor money was spared in their making. The ostentation wealthy merchants displayed in the matter outraged one Shogun's sense of the fitness of things, and he passed an edict limiting the amount to be spent on a single kimono to 60 pieces of silver. Thereafter, the time of the cherry blossom was no longer celebrated by family picnics under the snowy blooms and the people of Tokyo saved their silver pieces, but were made poorer by the loss of a charming and picturesque festivity.

Mr. Carstairs' treatment of the theme is highly decorative. The trees in full bloom and the hanging kimonos are painted in oils on a background of gold-leaf, and the variations in this gorgeous groundwork—red, yellow and greenish golds being mingled therein with taste and subtlety—are extremely effective. The flame color, appricot pink, oyster white and brilliant blue of the hanging garments and sashes provide the broad notes of the color scheme, and super-imposed on these large expanses of lovely color is a wealth of multi-tinted, decorative detail depicted with minute care and precision. Touches of cool green are cunningly used to emphasize the elaborate designs that enrich the kimonos.

Although the theme and the form its expression takes—that of a decorative screen—are distinctly Japanese, and the whole work has a "foreign" air, yet the actual style of execution is definitely Occidental. Trees, blossom and kimonos are all depicted in a realistic manner. The cherry trees might be blooming in Kent and the kimonos bought in Bond Street, one feels—which can never be felt of the formal trees and stylized garments Japanese artists have made us familiar with in their woodcuts and paintings Mr. Carstairs does not attempt to paint Japanese things in a Japanese way, and his work has the stamp of individuality and originality in consequence.

Two other screens also by Mr. Carstairs, about 4 by 5 feet in size, are on view. These show a slightly different treatment of a similiar idea. On each a beautiful kimono is shown hung on a black and gold lacquered rail. They serve as pendants to the magnificent centerpiece, and all three together in one room make an effect of indescribable richness.

F. R.

British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—British-made films are well represented in London just now. At the Marble Arch Pavilion, Cherry Kearton's wild animal picture, "Tembi," is enjoying a great success, which bids fair to rival that of "Chang." It is on similar lines. That is to say, the animal pictures are interwoven with and connected by the thread of a slight story.

Tembi is the name given by a certain African tribe to its sacred crocodile, and we are shown a remarkable picture in which the crocodile is called up from the muddy deep by a native—and comes. The huge reptile is seen swimming along in response to the call, with its snout just showing above the water, then slowly raising itself from the ooze and slime of the river bank, and finally running with the astonishing rapidity characteristic of these apparently lethargic animals, along that bank and toward the camera. This must surely be one of the most amazing "shots" that any camera man has ever achieved or even attempted.

But, although we are shown many other pictures of the greater wild beast—gigantic elephants waving suspicious trunks and flapping ominous ears in the direction of the camera; a huge and uncomfortably alert, black-maned lion; an equally ferocious-looking lioness, guarding her young; rhinos, hippos, buffaloes and the stately giraffe—it is perhaps when he takes us among the smaller animals and even the insects that Cherry Kearton is most interesting and impressive. We see a much magnified, swiveled-eyed chameleon fly catching with his enormous tongue; also a couple of praying mantis, apparently boxing, and an incredible swarm of locusts, covering the earth and darkening the sky. Then there are splendid slow-motion pictures of the giraffe in motion, also an interesting picture of what must surely be a near relation of his, the long-necked, fruit-eating Potto, a curious looking animal resembling a hybrid of giraffe and kangaroo, only three of which have ever been seen by the human eye, and surely this one only by that of the camera.

No one who is interested either in photography or natural history, or in the most genuine and harmless form of sport, can afford to miss seeing these unique pictures.

"Tembi" is preceded by another English picture, which should prove popular as a minor attraction. It is a film adaptation of Mrs. Walton's perennially popular tale, "A Peep Behind the Scenes," a quiet picture-book type of film, which should find a permanent if not very prominent place in the hearts of picture-lovers. The photography is excellent, with many attractive scenes, taken on the road with a traveling fair. It might well be called "Show Cart." Though it is a much less ambitious affair than "Show Boat," it has much the same sort of attraction. It is well acted by an all-round company of sound merit, remarkable chiefly for the inclusion among them of Ethel Irving, a stage actress of distinction. Miss Irving has not much to do, but does it well. She has possibly as great screen triumphs ahead as she has stage triumphs behind her.

C. F. A.

'She Stoops to Conquer' Given by Boys' Club

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The most congested section of Chicago recently saw a presentation of "She Stoops to Conquer," enacted by a cast of boys from the Union League Club Foundation, an "off the street" club for underprivileged youths.

The present writer saw a rehearsal in the clubhouse of the Foundation. Boys who in most cases were the major support of large families were cheerfully giving their entire Sunday to the tedious grind of rounding a play into form. With much fervor and not a little hilarity they went through the scene where Mr. Hardcastle extols the virtues of Tony Lumpkin, while the fair Constance—in this instance a lean, fidgety youth—listened attentively to his discourse.

Under the direction of Miss Irene A. Skinner of the Academy of Dramatic Education, the boys had first thoroughly discussed the play from every angle. They had then enacted it in pantomime, and now, when the phrases were being uttered, there was complete understanding on the part of every member of the cast.

The first dramatic attempts of the Foundation were made nine years ago among as unruly a group of boys as the city afforded. In this first group, who presented "As You Like It," was not a single boy that had not been before the juvenile court for delinquency of some nature, and out of that first cast all but one have made good.

The second club of the Foundation presented Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln" this year, to an audience composed almost entirely of Italians, the majority of whom were unable to read or write English. Last year it was "The Taming of the Shrew," and so well was it acted that it won honorable mention in the annual drama contest of the Chicago chapter of the Drama League of America, from among a large group of entries. The league made the statement that this presentation had proved their best talking point in the drive for funds for the Shakespeare Memorial theater.

Perhaps the critic in viewing the efforts of these boys might be tempted to exclaim, "But what have these boys done to Shakespeare!" But the wonder is, what Shakespeare has done for these boys. The boys' club had taken them off the street, it had given them clean sport, introduced them to Boy Scout work, but it had been left to Shakespeare and other classic dramatists to open the door to the world of culture. Through their sonorous phrases have come to these underprivileged ones unrealized powers of expression. They have been given a standard of comparison. Hereafter burlesque will no longer be to them the acme of artistic endeavor. They have had the door opened a little way and most of them like what they have glimpsed and are trying to push open the door a little wider by an increased use of the library and attendance at night school.

Jeannette Vreeland at Denver Concert

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DENVER—Denver music lovers gave a rousing home-coming to Jeannette Vreeland at the sixth Elitch Gardens Symphony Orchestra concert. Two things made the program memorable—Jeannette Vreeland and the Szostakowicz Symphony. Either one would have proved delightful. Together they made a program long to be remembered.

Miss Vreeland is a Denver girl who has made a national reputation, and her appearances here are always awaited with much interest. Her voice has grown in beauty and power since her last appearance here, while her charm of manner and poise add much to the enjoyment of her audience. If it were possible to summarize the impression she makes in one thought it would be that of supreme artistry. Denver has much cause to be proud of her distinguished artist native daughter.

Mr. Ganz had arranged an interesting program. The first half consisted entirely of Russian music. The Overture to "Russian and Ludmilla," by Glinka, was a brilliant opening number. The string choir played with crispness and virility of tone that was refreshing. This was followed by "In the Steppes of Central Asia," by Borodin, which had an excellent performance.

There doubtless will be some division of opinion concerning the Symphony by Szostakowicz. If the music is really representative of the Russian School of the Revolution we may expect much from this field of endeavor. It is remarkable that a youth of 23 could have such a command of orchestration and originality of design. Mr. Ganz is to be congratulated upon his intelligent reading of the score and Denver is honored in being privileged to hear the third performance of the work in America.

For the closing number the "Artist-Life" Waltz, by Strauss was played. In modern parlance it might be said that Mr. Ganz "knows his Strauss." The lovely melodies and refreshing interpretation sent the audience home in amiable mood.

Vienna Theater Notes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—At the Burgtheater, a new staging of Goethe's "Faust," (Part II) will be given as well as a new play by Raoul Auernheimer, "The Vesper Bell," and Hans Sassmann's "Metternich." This latter follows the line of Franz Werfel's "Jaurez and Maximilian," and illustrates once more the growing tendency of modern Austrian dramatists to draw on their rich historical heritage. "Metternich" is a comprehensive study of the great Austrian statesman during the years 1809 to 1812, from the Battle of Znaim to the Battle of the Nations (Leipzig). In five acts and 18 scenes the diplomatic struggle between Metternich and Napoleon is unfolded, leading to the ultimate triumph of Austrian prestige. The play, which has many parallels with present-day events, is intended as a vindication of Austrian character and tradition.

At the Josefstädter Theater (Max Reinhardt's) G. Bernard Shaw's new play, "The Apple Cart," is to be produced. The financial position of many of the private theaters in the capital and of those subsidized by the authorities in the provinces leaves much to be desired. The theaters at Graz, Innsbruck, Linz and Klagenfurt, which have bravely sacrificed much to carry on, are in straitened circumstances and have presented an appeal to the Government that 10 per cent of the state subsidies now granted to the Staatsoper, the Burg and Akademie Theaters in Vienna should be apportioned to the provincial theaters, since these latter play a great part in the cultural life of the provinces.

The next festival of chamber music at the Library of Congress in Washington, under the provisions of the "Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation," will take place Oct. 7, 8 and 9. The first of the five concerts will be given on the evening of Oct. 7. There will be two concerts on Oct. 8, one in the forenoon, the other in the afternoon, and two concerts on the 9th, one in the forenoon, the other in the evening. The chamber organizations will include the Roth String Quartet of Budapest, the Barrère Wind Ensemble of New York and the Gordon String Quartet of Chicago. Other participants will be Harold Bauer and Arthur Loesser, pianists; George Meader, tenor; Lynwood Farnam, organist; Frank Bibb and Lewis Richards, harpsichordists, and Marion Kerby and John J. Niles in a program of American folk music. The last concert, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 9, will enlist the services of a chamber orchestra, composed of members of the Philadelphia Orchestra, under direction of Leopold Stokowski, when the orchestral arrangement of Bach's "Art of the Fugue," by Wolfgang Graeser, and the Concerto of Hindemith for organ and chamber orchestra will receive their first performance in America.

The walls surrounding the great central staircase in the Chicago Art Institute have now been finished and the appearance of that important area is greatly improved. The work was done by the regular staff of Art Institute decorators and was made possible by a donation from Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Worcester.

The Listener Speaks

"ONCE upon a time" it was no uncommon thing for the ears and intelligence of radio audiences to be offended by prolonged radiocasts of banquets and conventions. The only interesting reaction to these post-prandial sessions of mutual admiration was one of wonder that any group of normal people could sit through them. Happily, those days have passed, except for the smaller local stations, which, fortunately, are easily tuned out.

When it was announced that a company of some 2000 officials, dealers and other interested persons, were to gather in Detroit on Wednesday to congratulate each other on the fact that they had persuaded the public to buy 999,999 Chevrolets since the first of the year, and that part of this celebration was to be radiocast, it seemed likely that it would be desirable to keep dials well away from the points at which Columbia stations could be tuned in at that time. However, the program was scheduled for half an hour only, from 9 to 9:30, and Jack Donahue and Grace Hayes were such attractive bait that a good sized radio audience certainly was not lacking.

The great thrill of the occasion—for those present—came when the one millionth Chevrolet was unveiled. As this very familiar spectacle burst upon their view the 2000 salesmen and others, for whom it was a symbol of prosperity, burst into wild applause. Similar enthusiasm greeted the brief remarks of Mr. H. J. Klingler, vice-president of the concern.

Those of the radio audience who were too comfortably established in their arm chairs to get up and tune in on anything more interestinz at these points, then heard more slightly humorous remarks—mostly in praise of Chevrolet cars—from Jack Donahue; some songs and talk with the same strong advertising flavor, from Billy Jones and Ernest Hare; another song from Grace Hayes and some more jazz from Jean Goldkette's orchestra.

Grace Hayes has proved many times how well suited her voice is for radio. She was particularly enjoyable this time in "Can't Help Lovin' Dat Man." Jack Donahue, on the other hand, proved conclusively that his place is on the stage. His voice sounded blurred and indistinct, especially in contrast to the clear enunciation of Ted Husing.

For some reason, probably faulty placing of microphones, Jean Goldkette's orchestra had a peculiarly raucous and tinny effect. Presumably it was not intended as a reflection upon the product advertised. Especially conspicuous was the grunting of a bass horn.

While there was much of value in the program it left no doubt that occasions of this sort do not possess the interest for ordinary people that they do for those present, and that even the best stage stars are not necessarily in the first rank of radio entertainers.

An example of radio technique at its best in the hands of specialists in this work, without the introduction of any advertising matter, was the "Hank Simmons's Show Boat" presentation, which preceded this Chevrolet celebration through the same chain.

D. M.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System, "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern daylight except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR TUESDAY, AUG. 20

Dramatic Sketches

"Bombay" (WEAF Chain). Another of the "Harbor Lights" series of stirring sea stories. 10:30 p. m.

"My Pony Boy" (CBS). A "western" plot based on old song of this name. 10:30 p. m.

"Hello, Mars!" (WEAF Chain). Pre-bedtime story in dramatized form for grownups who sleep well after laughing. 11:30 p. m.

"Tales Never Told" (KHQ, KOMO, KGW). More of Harry De Lasaux' dramatizations of stories suggested by popular songs. 8 p. m.

Aviation

Herbert Hoover Jr. (WEAF Chain). President Hoover's son, radio expert for Western Air Express, explains uses of radio in aviation. 7 p. m.

"Casey" Jones (Flying Stories—CBS). Head of Curtis Flying Service talks on progress of industry; dramatized air thriller; aviation course. 8 p. m.

Characteristic Music

"Neapolitan Nights" (WEAF Chain). Italian artists in Italian program. 11 p. m.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Orchestra (WEAF Chain). A typical Ludwig Laurier program. 6 p. m.

Lucrs (Savannah Line—WJZ Chain). Lighter classics and operetta numbers. 6:30 p. m.

Slumber Hour (WJZ Chain). Bizet's "Suite L'Arlesienne No. 1"; Vecsey's "Ballet Suite."

Organ

Lew White (WJZ Chain). A little of everything. 7:30 p. m.

Band

Goldman Band (Pure Oil—WJZ Chain). Special arrangement of Brahms' "Hungarian Dance No. 5" for brass instruments. 8 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental

Nevin Program (WJZ Chain). Isabella Addis, contralto, sings all-Nevin program. 7 p. m.

"Rendezvous at 711" (WEAF Chain). Norman Sweetser, baritone, presides over gathering of NBC artists. 8 p. m.

Eveready Hour (National Carbon—WEAF Chain). Quartet sings "Moanin' Low" from "Little Show"; orchestra and soloists. 9 p. m.

Syncopatics (Williams—WJZ Chain). Joseph Koestner's orchestra and soloists are heard from Chicago. 10 p. m.

Orchestradians (Freed — WJZ Chain transcontinental). Phil Spitalny chooses "Mighty Lak' a Rose" and "Song of Volga Boatmen"; Paul Sisters sing. 10:30 p. m.

Musical Comedy Tunes (Parker—NBC Pacific). Orchestra and vocal trio. 9 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Victor Arden's Orchestra (Prophylactic—WEAF Chain). Gershwin, Friml and Youman's songs featured by orchestra and male trio. 8:30 p. m.

Eskimos (Chlequot—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Harry Reser offers his new "President Hoover March." 10 p. m.

Midnight program (WEAF Chain). Bill Scotti's saxophone arrangement of Chopin's "Nocturne in E Flat." 12 midnight.

Musketeers (NBC Pacific). Charles Marshall has prepared some novelty interpolations. 11 p. m.

Radio Service Aids Indian Fishermen

Bombay

REPORTS received from a number of steam trawlers on which Marconi apparatus is installed indicate clearly that its value is very considerable. Units of fishing fleets have been enabled to communicate throughout their operations and by exchanging reports of fishing conditions to concentrate on the grounds where working was found to be profitable at the time.

In addition, by keeping in touch with the owners, the trawler skippers have been enabled to obtain last-minute market reports and to land their catches at the ports where prices were most favorable.

By providing these services, the wireless installations have generally proved to be extremely profitable investments for trawler owners, while the convenience of wireless communication in other ways is also appreciated among the fishing fleets. A very complete service of weather reports, independent fishing reports and time signals is made available by wireless and these auxiliary services have on occasion proved of incalculable value.

Practically all the Marconi-equipped trawlers carry ¼-kilowatt transmitters of the quenched-spark type, with two-valve receivers having a wave range of 200 to 3000 meters. With this apparatus the trawlers are able to communicate with other trawlers and with land stations over distances of 200 to 300 miles and more.

A number of trawlers are also fitted with direction finders and direction indicators. These instruments provide at an economical cost an invaluable aid to navigation, independent of weather conditions, and in addition enable a vessel when called to any particular fishing ground by a sister ship to proceed directly there by following the wireless bearing of the calling transmitter. In this way a trawler fleet, large or small, can be concentrated with the minimum of delay on the most profitable fishing grounds.

Columbia Takes On New Pacific Chain

FIVE of the most powerful and popular radiocasting stations on the Pacific Coast will form the far western chain of Columbia on Jan. 1, and supplant the present outlet, according to an announcement made today by William S. Paley, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

KHJ, Los Angeles, the pioneer radiocaster on the Pacific coast; KFRC, one of the most popular stations in San Francisco; KFPY, the premier radiocaster of the great inland empire of the Pacific Northwest, with studios located in Spokane; KOIN, a favorite with Portland (Ore.) listeners, and KVI, serving both Seattle and Tacoma, are the stations chosen for Columbia's future outlets on the Pacific. Stations KHJ in Los Angeles and KFRC in San Francisco, known to coast listeners as the "Don Lee Chain," are owned and operated by Don Lee, prominent California radio chain operator, and the three other stations are outstanding in their localities.

In commenting upon the new Pacific network of the Columbia Broadcasting System which will on Jan. 1 supplant the facilities which they have used for the past year, William S. Paley said recently: "I know the new connections of Columbia on the Pacific Coast will react as a mutual benefit to the listeners in that territory and to ourselves. They have not been chosen on hearsay evidence or on cold statistics alone. I personally toured the coast during June and July of this year, and was convinced that through years of service to a faithful radio audience KHJ, KFRC, KFPY, KOIN, KVI are outstanding. It is with great pleasure that I am able to announce that they will be our western brothers on the world's largest regular network."

CHICAGO LANDMARKS PASS TO WRECKERS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Two landmarks are passing into the hands of wreckers here.

One is the historic James Long House, 2432 Cottage Grove Avenue, where Abraham Lincoln and many other notables have been visitors. The other is the sole remaining dwelling on the Michigan Avenue skyline between Chicago River and the 3000-room Stevens Hotel, two miles south.

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK CITY

Pig and Whistle
In Ye Olde Greenwich Village
175 West 4th St.
NEW YORK CITY
Luncheon 12 to 2.....60c
Dinner 5:30 to 8.....85c
Closed on Sundays

University Restaurant
HOME COOKING
Luncheon 50c
Dinner, 5:30 to 8:30 P. M., 85c and $1.00
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
12 to 8:30 P. M., 85c, $1.00 and $1.25
1947 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
at Burnside Avenue Tel. ADIR. 3578

The Garden Spot
Luncheon—Dinner
Dinner Sundays
12:15 to 8:15
67 West 44th Street
Between 5th and 6th Avenues

La Nouvelle Orleans, Inc.
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea
Dinner 5:30 to 8:30
Specializing in Southern and Creole Cooking.
9 E. 47th St., N. Y. City
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Grand Central Terminal
Concourse near Lexington Ave. Entrance
A Real Good Place to Lunch or Dine
Quality Food, Unusual, Prompt, Equal to Hotel Service
HOME MADE ICE CREAM
FANCY DESSERTS
FRESH ROLLS
baked in our new modern electric oven.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Archways Restaurant
A. Thow 265 Delaware Avenue
Luncheon 11 to 2:30, 50c
Dinner 5 to 8 P. M., 65c, 75c, $1.00
Sunday Dinner, 12 to 8:30 P. M., 75c, $1.00, $1.25

FAMOUS FOR FOOD
LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
Cor. Pearl and Eagle Streets
OLD SPAIN
660 MAIN STREET

HARTFORD, CONN.

Hazel Young Cafeteria 15 ASYLUM STREET
(Around the corner from Main St.)
HOURS OF SERVICE
Luncheon 11:30 to 2 Dinner 5 to 7:30
Closed Sundays
"For the Enjoyment of Good Food"

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Wilcox's Pier Restaurant
SAVIN ROCK
Five Miles from New Haven
A large Shore Restaurant serving excellent Meat and Sea Food Orders
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EVERYTHING GOOD TO EAT
84 Broadway, Opposite Hotel Benson

POPULAR PRICES
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The SIGN of the ROSE
TEA SHOP
Luncheon Tea Dinner
Sunday Dinner 5:00 to 7:30
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Telephone Beacon 7914

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NEW YORK CITY

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 124 W. 43d St.
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Eves. 8:30
Journey's End
by R. E. Sherriff

"The Season's Undisputed Masterpiece"
NEW MOON
with ROBERT HALLIDAY GUS SHY CHARLOTTE LANSING
Imperial Thea., 45th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

The Monitor Reader

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. By burning a fiber; the ash forms a hard ball.
2. Cotton.
3. As prizes for the winning team in a football match.
4. It emphasizes the effect of war on that particular group of young men who were taken from school to be sent to the trenches.
5. To go back to his "land of brown heath and shaggy wood."

Cunningham RADIO TUBES
Fit Companions for Fine Receivers

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Vacation Jam

By RUTH AMET

EVERY room in the house held the delicious fragrance of simmering strawberries when Mab Kolster reached home one summer day. Janice Gordon, who accompanied her, sniffed appreciatively.

"Mother is making strawberry jam," explained Mab. "This morning I picked the biggest strawberries out of each box for a shortcake supper. The Hollingsworths are coming over, and we're going to plan the camping trip we take together every summer." Janice, Mab thought, looked a little surprised at this last bit of information. Camping, of course, would not appeal to her. The Hollingsworth-Kolster camp, in particular, might seem unthrilling, unnecessarily Spartan, to fastidious Janny.

Perched on kitchen stools, the two girls gave Mrs. Kolster a glowing account of the day. Vacation plans of friends were mentioned. Then it came out. Janice was going camping, too. Surprised Mab felt let down when Janice named the exclusive camp where, with her mother and aunt, she would spend the last two weeks in July. "But that's not camping; that's hotel-ing," she protested.

"Mother calls it going to a camp," persisted Janice.

"It is a camp, dear," said Mrs. Kolster, "although it is quite a luxurious one, compared with ours. You'll have a delightful time at Topside Lodge, I'm sure. It's a beautiful spot and only seven or eight miles below our camp."

"So near? Then I can see Mab often!"

"You'll have to come to us if you do," said Mab brusquely. "I can't go calling in overalls."

"Don't you take anything else?"

"A sweater and a bathing suit."

Janice laughed lightly. She and Mab had met for the first time that year in the big freshman class of the high school. While they had become devoted friends they still had a good deal to learn about each other.

"The summer we spent at Catalina," offered Janice, "I just about lived in a bathing suit."

A Summer at Catalina

"Oh, Catalina," said Mab amusedly. "I get the picture all right—Janny in a black taffeta slip, green rubber sandals, and a green silk hanky round her bonny, brown hair. Well, my child, my bathing suit has been swimming and diving and fading and shrinking for two years. It almost has scales like a fish and looks like—"

"Mab, Mab," interrupted Mrs. Kolster laughingly, "you know you're to have a new one this year."

"Well, she might as well know the worst," insisted Mab.

"And the best," added Mrs. Kolster, launching into a vivid description of the beautiful mountain lake, its constantly changing color, and its wooded shores. She described Topside Lodge, its huge fireplace, and its guest houses built like little log cabins.

Then she told how, together with their friends, the Hollingsworths, they had secured a government lease and camped under the same tall pines every summer for 12 years. Mab had gone first as a baby in a clothes basket.

"On our picnic hikes," said Mrs. Kolster gayly, "we used to take turns carrying a basket of lunch and a basket of Mab." They lived practically out of doors. They had an outdoor dining room under one giant tree and an outdoor living room under another. Their one log shack was used chiefly for storing a small motor boat, cots and sleeping tents, through the winter.

As Mrs. Kolster deftly filled the last jar with strawberries, she said: "Most of this is going with us. Every year Mr. Kolster has his secretary type 'Vacation Jam' on little gummed-stickers for me. Then Mab sticks them on a number of jars of orange marmalade, grape conserve, spiced apple sauce—they all come under the head of 'vacation jam' once the label's on. We keep them on a special shelf and they end up at camp. Would you like to try some?"

"Would I?" Janice turned eagerly.

Mrs. Kolster cut thin bread and butter. Then she gave each girl a small glass plate, a butter spreader, and a tiny individual glass of jam. "Why not enjoy it out in the swing?" she questioned. "I want Janice to take her first taste of 'vacation jam' out doors."

Off to Camp

The first of July Mr. and Mrs. Hollingsworth, their joyous little Skye terrier, Kippy, and the three Kolsters started for camp. Equipment strapped to the two cars was neatly compact. Each member of the party had his or her own duffel bag with clothing reduced to a minimum. Mab had not been romancing when she said she wore overalls the greater part of the time. These, with high boots and a boy's blue shirt, constituted a sort of camp uniform.

The jolly weeks passed. All of them spent interested hours watching the big gray squirrels and bluejays. Mr. Kolster read two of his favorite books aloud—an annual camp-fire performance—and almost continuous laughter applauded his rendition of the adventures of Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn.

Mab and Kippy covered a great deal of ground. The little dog was an enthusiastic and tireless companion and Mab never felt lonely with Kippy along. She loved the blue mornings, the golden afternoons, and the short lavender twilights when the pine fragrance and the smell of bacon so beautifully blended; she loved the leap of the camp-fire and the twinkle of stars through her open tent flap, and she did not all like to think that Janice, soon to be so near, could have no share in these dear delights, but she felt certain that Janice and camping—real camping—could not mix.

It was Mrs. Hollingsworth's desire for a magazine, in which she was reading a serial story, that led to the visit to Topside Lodge. They all decided to go over and wait in the car while Mr. Hollingsworth obtained fresh reading matter from the Lodge newsstand. So they drove over early one afternoon.

Topside Lodge looked very picturesque—swings with awnings, chairs with awnings, tables with bright parasols tipped over them at gay angles, and everywhere smartly dressed vacationists! Colorful coolie coats, printed chiffons, swagger riding clothes, white tennis frocks—it was more of a fashion revue than ever, thought dismayed Mab.

"There's Janice. Over there—don't you see her, Mab," cried Mrs. Kolster suddenly.

"Yes, Mother," said Mab, shrinking back into the car. Mrs. Kent stared at her daughter amazed. Mab reddened.

"I can't go to her looking like Huckleberry Finn in person," she said. "Clothes are important to Janice." But Mrs. Kolster was not listening. She was waving her hand. Another moment and Janice was running toward them.

"You dears," she cried. She hugged Mab, she hugged Mrs. Kolster. She almost hugged Mrs. Hollingworth in her glad welcome.

"Why, Janny," gasped Mab. "What backwoods manners! Do be careful. The car's not very clean. You'll ruin that polo jacket, or whatever it is."

"Mother selected it" said Janice. "And the time it takes to get into these white linen knickerbockers, belt, coat, collar, tie, golf socks, and the fastenings on these brogues—I'd almost rather stay in bed than get into them. After I'm dressed I sit around and watch everybody else have a good time. All the girls here are older or younger. I'm too grown-up to slide down the chute with the children and not grown-up enough for the other girls, so I'm having a perfectly stupid time."

Mrs. Kolster listened with an understanding smile, although Mab could hardly control her merriment. This—from Janice! "Come back with us for a day or two," invited Mrs. Kolster.

Janice's Visit

"You'll ruin those umpty-umpty togs," warned Mab as Janice hurried off in search of her mother. She returned to the car with Mrs. Gordon just as Mr. Hollingsworth emerged laden with magazines and a big box of taffy. Mab, making room for Janice and the bag she carried, murmured dubiously, "What's in it—a ruffled blue organdy?" But Janice only made a saucy face in reply.

When they reached camp Janice failed to comment. Mab watched her, waiting half-hopefully, half-doubtfully, for her first impression. She looked so out of place in her smart rose and white sports clothes. Her friend's first words deepened Mab's discomfort. "If I may, I'll change for dinner," she said to Mrs. Kolster. Mab's astonishment, when Janice emerged a little later in overalls, blue shirt and high shoes, almost duplicates of her own, sent Mrs. Kolster into gales of laughter.

"Here's a Tom Sawyer for your Huck Finn," she told Mab when she could speak for laughing.

"But where, how in the world?" stammered Mab.

"I bought them out of my own allowance after you told me what you wore in camp," said Janice. "And I've had this bag packed to come and see you ever since the fourth of July. So, if the shirt seems rather crumpled—"

"Janny, Janny," begged Mab, "let me live it down—won't you?"

"We'll live it down together," said Mrs. Kolster comfortably. "I can't resist telling you that Mrs. Gordon has consented to let Janice stay as long as she wants to."

That's how the last two weeks in camp proved jollier than the first two. Janice, in her fresh enthusiasm, gave keener edge to the enjoyment of every member of the party. Even Kippy frisked more gayly. Janice hiked and swam, gathered sticks and pine cones for the fire with all the fervor of a treasure-hunter. She made amazingly successful biscuits after one careful lesson from Mrs. Hollingsworth. She listened and laughed, talked and laughed, sang and laughed. "We've never had such a laughy time before," Mab confided to her mother. "Janice is the laugh of the party."

The night before they broke camp,—for Janice stayed on to the last minute—she tried to express her thanks to the entire group assembled around the camp fire. "I've had such a good time," she began, "and I've decided that 'vacation jam' is best in jars—not in people. This dear camp roofed with trees, how much nicer than verandas and dining rooms and dance floors all jammed with people too dressed up to have any real fun."

Laughter rippled around the fire-lit circle. "Well, Janice, at least, lives up to her convictions," said Mrs. Kolster. "I have to announce, to my complete satisfaction, that the jam shelf is in the same state as Mother Hubbard's famous cupboard."

Salvaged From the Sea

© P. & A.

Built by a Retired Sea Captain, This House on the Olympic Peninsula, Washington, at the Mouth of the Elwah River, Is Constructed of Materials Picked Up on the Beach. The Walls Are Made of Cross Sections of Cedar Logs, With the Spaces Filled In With Smaller Logs and Stones Chinked With Concrete. The Four Circular Windows Are Formed of Huge Logs, From Which the Cores Have Been Removed.

A Boy-Made Telescope

AN AMATEUR telescope, with a hand-ground mirror and a mounting constructed of two old Ford axles, marks the achievement of nearly a year of hard work and effort on the part of Gordon McFarland, a high school boy and Boy Scout of South Pasadena, Calif. This telescope, which has magnifying powers ranging from 60 to 1100, enables the youthful astronomer to carry out a general study of astronomy, which is at the same time educative and interesting.

In telling of his hand-made set, Gordon said:

"On clear nights you can see stars which would otherwise be invisible, and by using the medium power a larger number of nebuli, stars and planets may be seen."

Gordon had been interested in the study of astronomy for about three years when he read an article where-

Ford Axles Are Used for the Mounting of This Homemade Telescope

in he conceived the idea of building his own telescope.

"After a lot of hard work earning money, and a lot of effort in saving the money," he said, "I finally collected enough to buy the materials to grind an eight-inch mirror. That was last summer. I spent about 15 or 20 hours just grinding the mirror, then came polishing and finishing. With that the hardest part was done, but I still had to find a way to mount it, so I constructed a mounting made of Ford axles—that's another thing that Fords are good for," he ended.

The telescope is set up in the McFarland yard, where Gordon and boys from all over town, as well as a number of friends who aren't boys, have spent many interesting nights examining the stars and planets which come within range of the set.

Water-Bouquet

WATER-BOUQUET making is an old-time art so long fallen into disuse that few people have ever seen it in operation, much less made a bouquet for themselves.

"What is a water-bouquet?" you will ask. It is a bunch of flowers entirely submerged in a globe of clear water, when dazzling bubbles of air settle upon the petals, leaves, and stalks, with a fascinating effect.

To make a bouquet for yourself obtain a soup plate and a plain glass bowl—a small aquarium globe is very suitable. The selection of the flowers is of great importance. White and yellow blossoms should not be used as one of the chief beauties of a water-bouquet is the gathering of tiny silver dewdrops on every petal and stem. These cannot be seen unless they are displayed on a rich color such as scarlet, or purple, or even pink, so choose your flowers with this in thought, and then remove any loose petals.

Arrange an attractive bouquet in your hand, tie it round with string and cut off the stalks rather short. Then attach the stalks to a flat iron weight, keeping the attachment as invisible as possible. Place the bouquet in the center of the soup plate and lower both to the bottom of a bath of cold water. The water in the bath must be more than twice the depth of your globe, as the success of the bouquet depends upon all the air being excluded, and this can only be brought about by manipulating the globe entirely under the surface of the water.

Now take your globe and fill it to the brim with water, lower it into the bath and turn it upside down over the soup plate. Lift the whole out of the bath, taking care to keep the plate quite flat. Allow the overflow of water to remain round the rim of the plate. The globe must be absolutely full of water. Do not allow any of the flowers or foliage to touch the glass. Arrange them so that they stand up clear in the middle of the plate.

Decorate the rim of the plate with smooth pebbles and put the entire bouquet in the place where it is to remain. In about 12 hours the flowers seen through the magnifying medium of the clear water will be a fascinating picture of dazzling dewdrops.

Queer Quicksilver

When quicksilver is seen in such quantities that it fills a large pan some 15 inches wide, and 4 inches deep, one really has a chance of finding out what it is like.

Lift a 65-pound weight and put it into the pan with the quicksilver; it will float and bob up and down like a cork! Take a small iron ladle, dip it in and try to lift it out again; it will be found necessary to put both hands to the task.

To put the hand into the quicksilver and place it flat on the bottom of the pan takes a surprising amount of effort. The feel of the quicksilver is very strange—heavy and cold and clinging—yet not a particle remains on the hand when it is withdrawn.

These peculiar qualities are due to the fact that quicksilver, or mercury to give it its correct name, is the only metal that is liquid at an ordinary temperature, and that its weight and resistance are enormous compared with all other liquids.

The mines that produce the greater part of the world's mercury are in California, Texas and Spain. Cinnabar, the ore that yields it, is a mercury sulphide which, when subjected to heat, gives up the mercury as a vapor, which is then condensed to the familiar silvery liquid.

Quicksilver is not now used for the backs of mirrors, some other material having been substituted, but it enters largely into engineering work; is used in gold refining, and lighthouse lamps often revolve in a bath of this metal.

Blessings for All

"Come," said the brook to the seed of a tree,
"Come take a long, pleasant journey with me."
And the seed on the brook that eddied and purled
Went laughing and dancing out into the world.
And many weeks after, upon a far shore,
A tiny tree grew where none grew before.

"Come," said the breezes, out playing one day,
"Come, little flower seed, come, and we'll play."
And the flower seed frolicked and danced through the air,
And played with the breezes with never a care;
And Grandmother smiled, for there by her door
Was a beautiful flower where none grew before.

And breezes and brooklets, the birds and the bees,
Fruits, and the nuts, and the seeds of the trees,
Sunshine and shadow, the dewdrops and rain,
The mountains and valleys, and woodland and plain,
And snow and the ice, rich blessings all pour—
O how could one ever be wishing for more?

WALTER E. BRYANT.

The Cushion Tree

Few people realize that the stuffing of most cushions comes from a tropical tree called the kapok tree. It grows to a considerable height and its branches stick out sparsely and quite straight on alternate sides of the thin trunk, very much like a drawing of a tree by a little child. The leaves drop off before the flowers appear, and do not grow again until the big brown pods of kapok are ripe and ready to burst.

The best kapok comes from Java, where there are large plantations. The pods are gathered as soon as they open and before the beautiful, silky white fluffy inside has had time to float away on the wind. They are about six inches long and three inches "fat," and full of seeds about the size of green peas embedded in the fluff or kapok. The pods are shelled and cleaned by machinery, the resulting down being exported for stuffing cushions and bedding. Owing to its waterproof and buoyant character, kapok is also used instead of cork for stuffing life-belts.

Natives clean the kapok by hand for their own use. They heap the shelled pods into a big round basket, and twirl them round and round with a pronged stick. The seeds gradually drop to the bottom, and the kapok is gathered and put into another basket in the sun where the heat will fluff it out.

Some Drink This Way and Some Drink That

MOST creatures drink more or less, somewhere, and at some time or other. But they have varied means of doing so. The swallow tribe have a charming, if peculiar method of drinking. They circle over a pool, swoop down open-beaked and scoop a drop from its surface. Again and again they do this, making circles upon the surface of the pond, wheeling and turning until they have gathered many drops.

In the quiet twilight of an autumn evening bats, too, may be seen circling over a pool, and, swooping downward, just to touch the surface of the water, raise a little shower and spray, and dart up again.

It is not generally realized that many insects need liquid; some drink thirstily, especially bees and wasps. Hive bees may be seen upon the mud at the edge of a pool intent upon sucking water and having a good drink.

The majority of birds drink by sipping, raising their heads to let each drop run down their throats. Good examples are the barn-door owl, the pheasant, thrush, sparrow, and so on. But the pigeon family have a different method. They plunge their beaks deeply into the water, and suck it up without a pause until they have all they need.

Gulls like fresh water for drinking, and when possible fly inland to fresh-water pools and streams. Some birds drink the dew in the early morning. Partridges are often to be seen drinking the crystal drops that have collected on broad leaves of moisture from the hanging grass heads. But such methods of quenching thirst are not for the furry beasts. They resort to their drinking pools in the silent hours of the night. One of the thirstiest of all creatures is the rat, and drink he must, whether it be from pond, puddle, bucket or water tub.

The hedgehog toddles to the hedgeside ditch to lap the water at the bottom. All the insect eaters—that is, hedgehogs, shrews and so on—lap after the manner of a cat, as do otters, stoats and weasels. Even rats, mice, hares and rabbits lap up water, their little pink tongues going up and down at a great rate.

It may surprise some people to see hares and rabbits included among animals that drink, as it is commonly supposed that they never need water. As long as there is plenty of luscious green food, that is the case, but when the herbage gets dry they become thirsty. It is the same with sheep, which some think do not need water, but they get just as thirsty as other animals.

All Together, and All Happy!

We love each other very much
We never have a jar;
We are a happy family.
We are, we are, we are!

In the little out-of-the-way Irish village of Gowna, in County Cavan, a shopkeeper named Daniel Brady, who is especially devoted to animals, has an unusual collection of pets living together under the same roof. Though the family consists of a fox, rabbit, canary, beagle, bulldog, thrush, parrot and blackbird, they all have the greatest affection for each other.

The blackbird, at the ripe age of nine years, is perhaps the cheeriest member of the family, for he has been taught to whistle snatches of Irish jigs and reels. The birds are not in captivity, for their cage door is left wide open and they fly in and out of the shop at their own free will, and nestle on Mr. Brady's shoulder as he works.

The Adventures of Waddles

IT SEEMS SPEED RULES DID NOT APPLY WHEN LITTLE PINK EYES SCAMPERED BY.
THEN TEDDY BEAR APPEARED. SAID HE, "I WONDER WHY PINK RAN FROM ME?
HE COULD HAVE SHARED THIS BERRY SACK. SAID I, "STAY HERE! I'LL BRING PINK BACK."
THIS PICTURE NEEDS NO FURTHER TEXT; IT TELLS THE WORLD WHAT HAPPENED NEXT.

The Mail Bag

Pietermaritzburg, Natal, So. Africa

Dear Editor:

I was most pleasantly surprised and pleased when you published my first letter, written last year. It was the first time I had ever had any writing published. I am very grateful to you for printing it and wish to thank you very much for your kindness in forwarding the many replies it brought, one letter being from Scotland. I now have twelve American pen friends and thoroughly appreciate their letters.

We had a visit of inspection recently from the Chief Commissioner of the Girl Guides for South Africa. After inspection, we all joined in games. I am very keen on Guiding which is known in America as Girl Scouts.

During the Christmas holidays we went to the south coast, that is the coast south of Durban, the seaport for Natal. Along the south coast there are pleasure resorts where people go for a holiday near the sea. In some parts the railway comes very near, indeed, to the sea. The journey down by train or motor is through beautiful bush.

On our holiday we had a delightful time sea bathing and walking. From the shore we could see big steamers passing and the weekly excitement was to see the Union Castle Company mail boats coming and going.

Another joy during our holiday was to watch a troop of monkeys who went to and fro past our bungalow almost daily. They were very interested in us and would climb round the trees to see as much as possible. There was a path they crossed by leaping across in mid-air. It was very interesting to see the way the baby monkey held on to the mother. I am fond of tennis, in fact sport of any kind. I should like to hear from girls about my age (I am nearly 16) from anywhere in the world.

Gwen C.

Roseburg, Oregon.

Dear Editor:

I live in the country, six miles from Roseburg. I have three sisters, and we attend the Christian Science Sunday School every Sunday. My sisters have all written to the Mail Bag.

I am very interested in 4-H Club work. I have only been in club work two years. The first year I took up only gardening, but this year I have also taken up marketing and bachelor sewing. I won a scholarship in the Boys and Girls Club Summer School for my work in bachelor sewing.

There were 750 enrolled at the summer school, and girls and boys from all over Oregon attended. The school was sponsored by the Oregon State College, and instruction was given the boys and girls by the college professors and deans. The boys were taught how to judge and care for all kinds of live stock and poultry, etc.

The Chamber of Commerce had a free picture show one afternoon for the summer school. It was in the largest and best theater in town and everybody went. All the notables of the State, including the Governor, the Senators and heads of various organizations, were there and gave us talks. The summer school had General McAlexander, "Rock of the Marne," for a speaker on Flag Day. We had flag raising and sang national anthems, and General McAlexander then gave a talk on "Patriotism." The school was a great success.

I am very interested in stamps and should like very much to correspond with boys who are collectors. My sisters are also interested, and we all have a good collection. I am 13 years old. Harrison W.

Hollywood, California

Dear Editor:

I wish to tell you how enjoyable and helpful the Monitor is to me. I use it in many of my classes. I think the Mail Bag is a very helpful factor in promoting world peace.

At school we have a World Friendship Club. Below is a quotation from our school annual, the Poinsettia:

"The aim and purpose of the World Friendship Club is to assist in creating and fostering a desire for the maintenance of peace and good will among the nations of the earth and as a means toward that end it encourages foreign travel, international trade, and the exchange of official courtesies of all kinds among the nations of the world. Because Hollywood High School was the first in the world to organize such a club aiming primarily to emancipate the home folks from localism, rather than to nationalize foreigners within her borders, the above chapter is designated as Chapter 1 of both the Los Angeles City Federation and the California State Federation of High School World Friendship Clubs. This year our club has been appointed permanent headquarters of the State Federation. As these honors speak for themselves, Hollywood may well be proud of the accomplishments of its World Friendship Club."

At one of our meetings the ex-treasurer of the League of Nations spoke to us for about an hour on the League of Nations. His lecture was fascinating as well as educational.

I should like to receive letters from any one in the world. I am interested in tennis, swimming, good literature, civic problems and many other things.

Although I live in Hollywood I will not be able to tell much about the movie stars, but I should like to right many wrong conceptions about this pretty place. I am 17 years old, and I attend the Christian Science Sunday School. Alice D.

Nutley, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I feel that I ought to write and express my appreciation because, through the Mail Bag, I am corresponding with two far-away friends in Greece. I was born in England and went to the Christian Science Sunday School there. In 1922 I came to the United States and have been here ever since. I go now to Sunday School in Montclair.

We live about 14 miles from New York and seven from Newark. The town I live in has a population of about 21,000.

I am interested in stamps. I should like to hear from boys anywhere in the world, preferably outside of the United States. The Mail Bag is offering to boys and girls all over the world, the opportunity to understand each other, and to become friends. Douglas W.

West Allis, Wisconsin

Dear Editor:

Since I have read the Monitor, it has helped me to a better understanding of all with whom I come into daily contact. I am 19 years old and a junior at the University of Wisconsin. For the last two years I have attended the day school of the University of Wisconsin Extension Division of Milwaukee. Perhaps the Mail Baggers would be interested in knowing that the University of Wisconsin (which is situated at Madison) is the only university in the world whose extension division has a building of its own and in another city. About 350 students attend the day school and over 4000 the evening school.

The evening school is probably the important unit. It was created primarily for the furthering of adult education and to meet the needs of the individual, rather than to force the individual to follow a traditional curriculum. Here the adult, who desires to enlarge his education, and yet must work and earn his living, may find the opportunity to do so.

The day school's curriculum is identical with that at the university at Madison. The extension has its own instructors, and, in addition, professors from Madison come every week to lecture.

This last semester I was chairman of the bulletin board for women. On it were posted articles and pictures that were of special interest to women. Contrary to many expectations, it became a success through the help of articles and pictures from the Monitor.

I should like to correspond with a girl in France. I have had two years of French at the extension and wish to keep in practice all that I have learned. I shall be glad to write in Spanish to girls from Spain or South America, too. However, my Spanish is becoming "quite rusty," since it has been several years since I have studied it. I will gladly answer any letters that are received. Janice B.

The following would like to receive letters:

Boys

Harry H. (12), Chicago, Ill.—Can correspond in Dutch, French and English.
Geraldeen M. (20), Boyleston, Ind.

Girls

Jane S. (12), Michigan City, Miss.
Rosalind K. (12), Porterville, Calif.—Especially from abroad.
Bernice H. (12), West Haven, Conn.
Barbara R. (13), McGregor, Iowa.
Helen M. (13), Gary, Ind.
Betty W. (13), Daytona Beach, Fla.—Especially from England, France, Germany and Australia.
Beatrice J. (14), Chicago, Ill.
Louise A. (15), Haddonfield, N. J.—Speaks French.
Lauretta M. (15), Buffalo, N. Y.—From girls studying French.
Elizabeth H. (16), Alden, N. Y.
Mildred D. (17), Ravenna, Neb.—Especially from abroad.
Lucille M., Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Word Building Puzzle:

A, an, can, scan, scant.

The world we live in

TODAY the world is literally at our doors. A spin of a dial, and we listen to the President in Washington, or a baseball game in San Francisco. From our talking machines the greatest of operatic stars sing to us, the foremost dance orchestras play lively syncopation of our choosing. Our automobiles stand ready to whisk us over smooth boulevards to new scenes. Monday is no longer blue: the family washing is done by electricity; so too is the cooking, and the preserving of food, and the sweeping of floors.

Yes, the world we live in has changed . . . changed marvelously for the better.

Have you ever stopped to consider the part advertising has played in this change? Glance over the advertisements in this newspaper. How many of the products mentioned are old friends of yours, familiar because you already own them or intend to get them soon! And the articles in your own home. Every one of them, probably, is advertised, either here or elsewhere. *The chances are you first learned of them through the advertisements.*

Advertising is important to you because it keeps you informed of the changes in the world. It tells you of new products, of improved designs and workmanship and materials. It helps you to spend your money wisely and well. It points you to the better things of life.

Advertising is the herald of progress.

THE HOME FORUM

Queen of the Year

THE ways, dear Summer, in which we have fallen off from the praise and the love of you reveal far less of your royal self than they do of our human nature. It is not that you are now less fair than in the days when poets vied in your celebration, but that we have grown forgetful in these latter years and have given our hearts elsewhere. You have not changed, we know, since the first child laughed with delight amid your largess of wild roses; your clouds are as glorious as those that dreamed over Homer's Mediterranean, your nightingales have lost no single note of their descant since Catullus lay and listened to their music in the moonlight flooding Sirmio. But we change, Summer, even from year to year, and our loves change with us. During recent centuries we have lost the delight that was felt by wiser men than we in completion, fulfillment and final attaining. One of our half-wise poets has told us that "what's brought to perfection perishes," and we have too readily believed him and his kind; barbarians as we are, we have lost the sound assurance of the ancient Greeks that "the end is the chief thing of all," and we have given our childish devotion to beauty as yet unformed, merely nascent if not still chaotic, becoming but not achieved. Effort seems more to us than attainment, and tendency more significant than the goal. A rosebud is lovelier in our eyes than the full-blown rose, a child more beautiful than man or woman. To youth we give always more than its due, and to maturity far less. And thus it has come about that we prefer the princess Spring, even to the queenly Summer she ushers in.

Yet the worst that we can say of you, fair Summer, is simply that you are perfection itself, leaving nothing more to be desired, and if this be dispraise it is at any rate far from dishonor. By the utmost ingenuity of faultfinding we can say no more than that you bring the trees to one monotone of green and that when you arrive the birds cease to sing. Why should they sing when all they have hoped for and prophesied has been attained, and what better hue can we imagine than that you spread over field and forest? Such idle and empty criticism as this reveals a dissatisfaction lying deeper than what is said—a dissatisfaction, ultimately, with ourselves. It is that you, Summer, have found peace, and that we have not it. Your mood is that of well-earned leisure, which we know too little of. Ardent you are, yet poised and contemplative; intense you are, but serene; and we, who know ardent intensity only as the negation of serene leisure, cannot be fair to you. We have much yet to learn.

During these few and recent centuries in which we have been able to make ourselves comfortable against wind and snow we have discovered a fondness even for winter; but winter has never been fond of us—or, if she has, then only as a very stern and Spartan mother. You, Summer, have been kind to us always. When man was yet a fugitive on the planet, sheltering in caves or under huts of untrimmed boughs, you were fondly remembered, longed for, welcomed. Ages later, how joyous was your coming to the tiny villages of stone along the down-tops, bringing back the swallow to skim the dew-ponds and awakening mysterious voices in the forest below. Dear to wanderers you have always been, to such as sleep under the open sky, and to all herdsmen. Very dear you were to the half-fabulous shepherds of the Age of Gold, piping their slender tunes on flutes of reed in the cool of your lingering shadows. Yet for all this long history of beneficence you have had only one laureate, Summer, one poet who has felt to the full and has adequately sung your fire and your languor, your splendor and your calm. A thousand poets have celebrated in all ages, the tender grace of April and the glamour of May; hundreds have chanted the praise of Autumn, and dozens the shy beauty of Winter; but Pierre de Ronsard alone has matched your majesty in majestic verse. A regal poet for a royal season—you may well be content.

If we no longer greet your coming, Summer, with dance and song and holiday, as we ought to do, as wiser and happier ages than ours have done, it may be for the reason, partly, that we feel incapable of a worthy offering. Your approach and your passing by is one long triumph, splendid beyond our imaginings, for you come to us in the time of roses and you go forth on your mysterious way in the season of dahlias and asters. What could we add to these? Nothing that we might do could contribute to the splendor of your golden days, to the breathless beauty of your noons, when the tanager sits like a motionless flame among the maple leaves, when the waxwings lead forth their late-come broods, when the goldfinch alights, an animated nugget of winged sunshine, among the gray-green thistletops. Haymakers are at work in the windrows or building their ephemeral houses of grass beneath the barnyard elms. Wheat and rye and barley are ripening from gold to bronze and from bronze to russet. Leaves of the oak and pine stand forth against the sky as though painted there indelibly, but the leaves of the aspen are all a-tremble. Every sound is distant and hushed as though in a sacred presence, the day holds a finger to her lips, yet a low murmur of innumerable leaves and grasses and insects fills the air, and at evening and morning the hills call and answer each to each. Shadow and sunshine are divided now as in no other season, and if the architecture of the trees is obscured, we are compensated by color and rounded contours. Fleets and argosies of tremendous cloud sail the vault above us, deepening every vista, enriching the horizon all day long, but most at evening, with incredible hinterlands of glory, trailing blue shadow along the hills. We lie under tented trees and watch the phantasmagoria of the sky hour after hour, unweariedly. Our thoughts fly away into those far diaphanous cities that shift and change and unbuild themselves from moment to moment, but which seem as though sculptured against the blue for all eternity. Once they have grown so fair, how can they ever change? Your cloudlands, Summer, add a fourth dimension to our thoughts; they provide a limitless terrain for the adventures of fancy that were crowded off the planet when we bade farewell to childhood; they keep alight our hopeful faith that, although this little earth is very fair, more beautiful homes await us; they shed upon our most trivial concerns such a light as never was, on any terrestrial land or sea. This wonder-working in the upper air is the height of your beneficence, dear Summer—audacious cloud-builder and cloud-compeller that you are! No other season of the year can fashion and set floating such celestial galleons as yours, timbered of dewdrops in the ports of dawn and sailing for the havens of the sundown. When we little workmen of the lower earth have launched our tallest ship, or when after a century's labor we have finished our proudest temple, our most delicately arched and chiseled cathedral, we look up from the work of our hands to some momentaneous improvisation of yours that floats above it—and, when we are wise, we are humble.

And yet, after all this is said by the sincerest of your lovers, Summer, there is another word to be added which he scarcely knows how to say so that it may not sound in a foolish ear like a detraction from your glory. You will allow that the highest praise of the springtime is simply that it leads on into summer, and so there need be no derogation from your dignity in the assertion that the best of summer is its culmination in the autumn of the year. To one who had never known October, the summer season would seem the best and utmost that earth could do; and so it does indeed seem to us, year after year while you are passing by. We say to ourselves even among the roses of June that surely these are the summit of attainment and that nothing can go beyond them, but then there follows wealth half-forgotten and unexpected out of your inexhaustible treasuries, flowing day after day, week in and week out, month after month. And when we are at last obliged to admit that you are going, when every gesture seems one of farewell, we always feel that every change must mean a decline of beauty. But it is not so. Into the very heart of Autumn shines the warmth and glow of your ardent suns; every golden and scarlet leaf that adorns Autumn's banner is of your tinting; he wears your colors on his heart. What though his beauty is even more majestic than yours, it is of your making; and of this you may be sure, that his majesty is more perfect when he is thinking most tenderly of you. If there is to be a Queen of the year, must there not be a King as well?

O. S.

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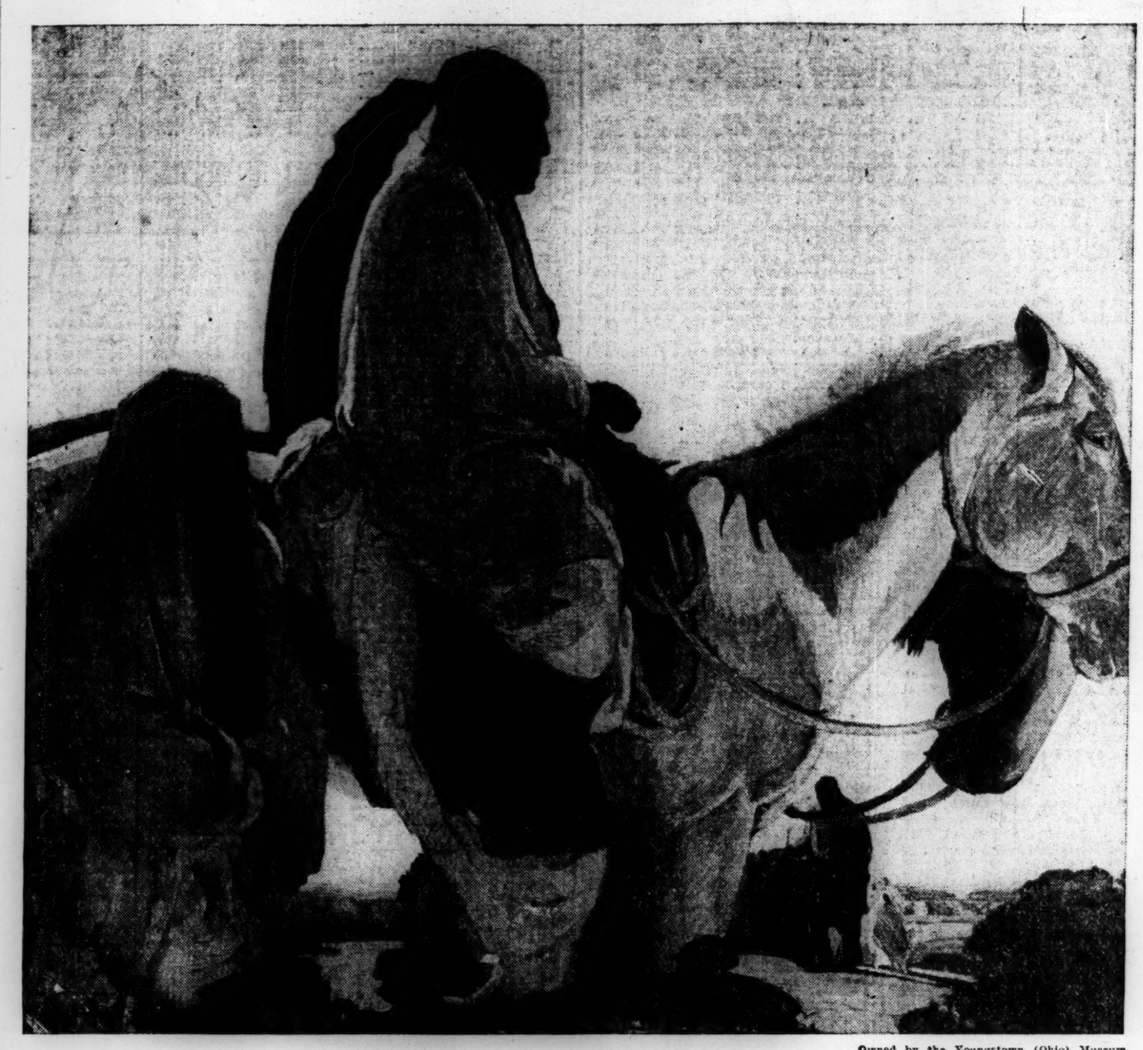
Bodonis and Amber

We found it a diverting foil to the Louvre or the Pitti to browse among the antique shops of France or Italy, a sort of activity that appeals to one's sense of discovery, which in any well-balanced traveler ought to have a prominent place. Apart from the paintings or furniture or appointments for the table which one may wish to acquire, it is not only amusing but educational to pursue some specialty in bargaining. The thing I was most interested in—and I have been surprised to find how little it is known or appreciated—was the ware of Moustier. The factories which produced it were located south of Aix-les-Bains, and nothing but imitations of it have been made for a hundred years. Some of the models are as beautiful as anything in Venetian glass, reproducing, as they do, French and Italian designs of earlier periods. Besides the graceful lines of the best specimens, what I liked about it was the robustness of the colors, pastel blue, orange and green, in garlands and medallions of classic suggestion on a soft background of creamy tint. I have always wondered why it was not more sought for, for I should no more think of coming back from Europe without some examples of this charming ware than of failing to buy a return ticket.

Another gentle fad was for the beautifully printed volumes of Bodoni, which still hold their own in my library with the few other fine printings there to be found. The blackness of the ink, the rich texture of the paper, the simplicity of the soft-brown binding, and the great variety of books produced by Bodoni, were attractions difficult to resist. De Vinne said of him: "He has done more than any one else during the last century for the reformation of Roman letters." Charles Lamb could have written a charming essay on the delights of book-collecting, to match Andrew Lang's "Ballade of the Book Hunter" with its refrain "Aldines, Bodonis, Elzevirs," and I am sure there is many a connoisseur upon whom these random remarks will not be thrown away, and to whom they will suggest pleasing remembrance of their own experiences. Nearly all the pictures in my house, though none of them is exceptional, have been picked up in out-of-the-way places in Europe or America. On the other hand my friend Gari Melchers, the painter, asserts that there is no better place in the world to find good old paintings than New York itself.

We found great pleasure also in the search for uncut amber—particularly the Sicilian variety, which one finds chiefly at Catania, and which rivals in color not only the yellow topaz but even the bloodstone and the ruby, and which, set in its natural forms, makes beautiful pendants, to our liking much more attractive than the amber strings of commerce. Once in a while one finds a glorious specimen of great depth and beauty.

—From "Remembered Yesterdays," by ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON.



"Fiesta Day." From a Painting by Victor Higgins.

Owned by the Youngstown (Ohio) Museum

Mountains to Me

Mine shall be the mountains,
You may have the sea;
Mine shall be the mountains
That rise in majesty.

Timberline and high trails
These are my delight,
Mine the alpine meadows,
The stern and snowy height;

Mine the lakes like jewels
Gleaming in the sun,
Mine the singing rivers
That through green forests run.

Pine and spruce and aspen
These are my good trees;
Boughs of fragrant balsam
Shall form my beds of ease.

Where blue gentians blossom
There my camp-site lies,
There my home and haven
Under sapphire skies.

Mine shall be the mountains,
You may have the sea
And all that does remain
Of earth. Mountains to me!

FRANCES HIGGINS.

The Rivulet

Morning in roseate lines
Glimmers beyond the pines.
Blithely the blackbird sings,
Night on his dusky wings.
But see! as he flirts them so,
'Tis the sunrise glints below,
And the joy of breaking day
Rings in his roundelay.
But bolder, merrier yet,
The song of the rivulet. . . .

Noon in the azure sky.
Even the twinkling fly
Faints on the violet's lip.
Low where the alders dip
Over the brook and lean
To ruffle the ripples' sheen,
A bluebird dreamily croons
Snatches of sleepy tunes.
But softer, drowsier yet,
The song of the rivulet. . . .

Sunset flames in the west.
Flowers are folded to rest.
The hermit thrushes invoke
God's peace on the woodland folk,
While high from the ancient oak,
Each in his scarlet cloak,
The tanagers, sparks of fire,
Vary the vesper choir.
But sweeter, holier yet,
The song of the rivulet.

Mine is the path to the sea.
Bird and blossom and bee
Wish me well as I pass.
Rock and tangle of grass
Fret my waves as I run.
Still in shadow and sun
Onward I flow to be
One with the silver sea.

—From "Fairy Gold Poems," by KATHARINE LEE BATES.

IN THE fall, the Pueblo Indians at Taos celebrate the harvest with a very elaborate fiesta. This event has grown to such importance and fame that the tourist makes a point of being in the vicinity at this time in order to witness this picturesque event. Also the Indians from the surrounding reservations make long pilgrimages to participate in the festivities. However, the men in Victor Higgins' picture, "Fiesta Day," are natives of Taos. This fact is deduced from the costumes, for the Pueblo Indian never leaves home without a blanket wrapped about him. In summer, if the weather is warm, he clings to his custom by substituting a sheet which reminds one of the graceful burnoose of the Arab.

From an elevation the Indians in "Fiesta Day" sit lazily astride their horses and watch the spectators assemble, coming on foot and on horse over the broad mesa.

The painting is a notable example of Victor Higgins' work. Two of his outstanding characteristics are design and simplicity of treatment. He ignores all superfluous detail and relates his story with bold strength. "Fiesta Day" is painted with a force that arrests the attention, and one is impressed with the skill the artist has shown in playing his dark areas against the light ones and in the unusual placement of horses and figures in the canvas.

Dvorak's Melodies

The first spontaneous conception of melody springs from the emotional temperament of the composer, and so marks him at once as a member of his particular nation; its treatment is derived from the intellectual laws of proportion and balance, and so belongs to the general evolution of the art. This distinction appears very clearly in Dvořák's work. His melody, taken by itself, is often as simple and ingenuous as a folk-song, but in polyphony, in thematic development, in all details of contrast and elaboration, his ideal is to organise the rudimentary . . . and to advance it into a fuller and more adult maturity. Of course, it cannot be said that he is uniformly successful. He has little sense of economy, little of that fine reticence and control which underlies the most lavish moments of Brahms or Beethoven; his use of wealth is so prodigal that his generosity is sometimes left with inadequate resources. The stream is so rapid that it has not always time for depth, the eloquence so prompt and unfailing that it does not always stop to select the best word. But, for all this, he is a great genius, true in thought, fertile in imagination, warm and sympathetic in temper, . . . He has borne his part in a national cause, and has thereby won for himself a triumph that will endure. He has enriched his people, and, in so doing, has augmented the treasury of the whole world.—From "Studies in Modern Music," by SIR W. W. HADOW, M. A.

The Upper Egyptian Desert

Those who have traveled in Egypt will not need to be told how the Nile flowing down from the Sudan to the distant sea, pushes its silvery way through the wide desert: now passing between the granite hills, now through the regions of sandstone, and now under the limestone cliffs. A strip of verdant cultivated land, seldom more than six or eight miles wide, and often only as many yards, borders the broad river, and beyond this on either side is the desert. In upper Egypt one may seldom take an afternoon's ride due east or due west without passing out either on to the sun-baked sand of a limitless wilderness or into the liquid shadows of the towering hills. . . .

Eastward behind the hills or over the sand there is in most parts of the country a wide undulating plain, broken here and there by the limestone outcrops. Here the sun beats down from a vast sky, and the traveler feels himself but a fly crawling upon a brazen table. In all directions the desert stretches until, in a leaden haze the hot sand meets the hot sky. The hillocks and points of rock rise like islands from the floods of the mirage in which they are reflected.

Descending from the camel for lunch, one lies on one's back and stares up at the deep blue of the sky and the intense whiteness of a passing cloud. Raising oneself, the Nile valley may still be seen, perhaps, with its palms floating above the vaporous mirage; and away in the distance the pale cliffs rise. Then across one's range of sight a butterfly zigzags blazing in the sunlight; and behind it the blue becomes darker and the white more extreme. Around one on the face of the desert, there is a jumbled collection of things beautiful: brown flints, white pebbles of limestone, yellow fragments of sandstone, orange colored ochre, transparent pieces of gypsum, cornelian and alabaster chips, glittering quartz. Across the clear patches of sand there are all manner of recent footprints, and the incidental study of these is one of the richest delights of a desert journey. Here one may see the four-pronged footprints of a wagtail, and there the larger marks of a crow. An eagle's and a vulture's footmarks are often to be observed and the identification of those of birds, such as the desert partridge or of the cream-colored courser is a happy exercise for one's ingenuity. Here the light wiggly line of a lizard's rapid tour abroad attracts the attention. . . . Jackals or foxes leave their dainty pad-marks in all directions, and one may sometimes come across the heavy prints of a hyena, while it is not unusual to meet with those of a gazelle.

In the afternoon one rides onward, and perhaps a hazy view of the granite hills may now be obtained in the far distance ahead. The sun loses its strength, and shines in slanting lines over the desert, so that one sees oneself in shadow stretched out to amazing lengths. . . . Each human or camel footprint in the sand is at this hour a basin filled with blue shade, while every larger dent in the desert's surface is brimful of that same blue; and the color is so opaque that an Arab lying therein, clad in his blue shirt, is almost indistinguishable at a distance.—From "Travels in the Upper Egyptian Deserts," by ARTHUR E. P. WEIGALL.

Return of the Loons

With the coming of twilight a shroud of brooding quiet spread over the wild, rock-girt northern lake, around whose shadowy rim a vestige of ice still clung.

Before the mantling dusk had quenched the crimson and orange flames of the western horizon, two tiny black specks rose into the cloudless vault above the ragged crest of fir forest that skirted the lake's southern border. Swiftly the specks enlarged until the sturdy wings that bore them quivered against the dimming blue background. Faintly at first, then in a swelling crescendo, the wild, weird notes of a clarion cry filled the heavens with early music. In undulating volume, as the winds of the upper levels willed, the eldritch sound floated earthward, stirring the inhabitants of the woodland glooms to sleepy protest. But it brought only a passing tremor to their hearts; the wildings knew it for the herald song of the loons, spring migrants from the southland returning to their northern home for the nesting.

When the travellers were just above the lower boundary of the lake the clamor hushed abruptly as they dipped in their flight; and swerving down a by-path of the windy aerial roadways, the swift-winging birds headed in a long slant toward the water. Like feathered black stones from a catapult the great gooselike bodies struck the lake's placid bosom, ploughing over it in an upflung smother of spray until the impetus of their long, swift flight was spent. Then with noisily flapping wings and necks outstretched they rose upon the surface until they seemed to stand upright on their short, stiff tail-feathers, and from each extended throat issued peal upon peal of wild, exultant laughter. In wanton glee, for a space of minutes the pair crazily dived and swam about in circles, sending the water in silvery cascades over their dark thick-feathered backs, the uncanny merriment of their voices multiplied into a demoniac medley by the rocky walls of the lake.

Suddenly, as by a signal, the mad frolic ceased, and turning toward the shore, the loons swam sedately into a little remembered cove, and in a tangle of last year's matted growth just beyond the water's edge composed themselves for the night.—From "Green-Timber Trails," by WILLIAM GERARD CHAPMAN.

"Is not the whole land before thee?"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONFLICT between individual men and between nations over material possessions, place, power, and accomplishment is a story as old as the history of mankind. How happily the great-hearted patriarch, Abraham, dealt with this problem upon one occasion when it presented itself in his experience! He and his nephew Lot had prospered exceedingly. Their herds had so increased that their herdsmen began to quarrel over pasturage. At this juncture Abraham said to Lot: "Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee, and between my herdmen and thy herdmen; for we be brethren. Is not the whole land before thee? separate thyself, I pray thee, from me: if thou wilt take the left hand, then I will go to the right; or if thou depart to the right hand, then I will go to the left." Lot looked at the plain of the Jordan, and seeing that it was well-watered and beautiful, chose it for himself. With no complaint, Abraham took the hilly, apparently less desirable country; and one has only to read his subsequent history to see how serenely and permanently he prospered. Lot's choice, while fair to look upon, unfortunately contained the unwholesome cities of Sodom and Gomorrah; and reading Lot's subsequent history we find that his self-seeking led to no lasting accomplishment.

Christian Science teaches today that the well-being of one person cannot diminish the prosperity of another, since in reality all are equally the children of God, equally free to utilize the divine resources which are ever at hand. On page 13 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy tells us, "Love is impartial and universal in its adaptation and bestowals."

The true student of Christian Science knows the harmfulness of envy, jealousy, covetousness, and emulation. Watching and thinking overmuch about the lives of other persons is certain to lead to confusion in one's own experience. Then what shall we watch and think about, someone may ask? What was Abraham thinking about when he gave the choice to Lot? From studying his life we learn that he spent much time in communion with God. A later writer says of Abraham that he was called "the Friend of God." On page 407 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy counsels us: "Let the perfect model be present in your thoughts instead of its demoralized opposite. This spiritualization of thought lets in the light, and brings the divine Mind, Life not death, into your consciousness."

The beautiful land of pure spirituality lies before each one of us. Constant turning to God to know how to think aright, and what to do, irrespective of what others are saying, doing, thinking, or having, is the way of progress which leads into this happy land of spiritual realization. It is the only way, the way which Christ Jesus taught. His own life was a perfect example of obedience to God. He knew that each one must walk in the path of individual demonstration of the truth of being.

On that bright morning when Jesus breakfasted with his disciples on the shore of Galilee, after his resurrection from death, this great truth was forcefully impressed upon Peter by the Master. The disciples had not at first recognized Jesus, as he stood on the shore; and when they became convinced that it was he, Peter leaped from their boat in order to make his way the more quickly to the Master. When Jesus told them to bring some of the fish they had caught, Peter drew to shore the net straining with its phenomenal catch. How tenderly Jesus regarded him! He no doubt knew that Peter would throw himself into his later mission with just such enthusiastic vigor, tempered by greater wisdom. Thinking of the whole land of Christian ministry and spiritual unfoldment which lay before him, Jesus gave him that repeated injunction, "Feed my sheep." Peter on noticing John said, "Lord, and what shall this man do?" Then Jesus, rebuking for all time that unlovely tendency to interfere with another's demonstration of the Christ, Truth, said, "If I will that he tarry till I come, what is that to thee? follow thou me."

Working faithfully about our Father's business, we shall have no time for watching the struggles of other mortals or for envying their seeming victories. We shall have no inclination toward mere material striving. On page 68 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes: "At present mortals progress slowly for fear of being thought ridiculous. They are slaves to fashion, pride, and sense. Sometime we shall learn how Spirit, the great architect, has created men and women in Science. We ought to weary of the fleeting and false and to cherish nothing which hinders our highest selfhood."

Before us lies the whole beautiful promised land of spiritual opportunity. It lies before each one of us individually, and there is no conflict between God's ideas. The spiritual harmony of each is an integral part of spiritual creation. In this fact of spiritual unity lies the solution to each problem.

How glorious is the prospect of this fair land of Truth as revealed in Christian Science! How inspiring it is; how desirable; how fresh; how satisfying; how permanent; how abundant!

A Confession

"You must spend a good deal on your garden," observed a professional statistician to his friend our host. "Have you any idea how much you have spent on it, first and last?"

"All my wife's time," responded our host cheerfully. "I've spent all her time on it for fifteen years."

My husband will never be able to say quite that about me. . . . This means that I notice more than I ought to all the little creeping things of earth and air. Consequently, the moment that I am rumored to be working in a garden, every mosquito within three thousand miles snatches a ham sandwich and an earth-inductor compass, and makes a bee line for me. No matter what time of day. And every spider comes out of his cobweb to race around my ankles. And every ant leads his herd of diaphanous aphids up my sleeve. And all the snails lie in wait upon the thorn. I could stand snails if they all had shells. I am thinking of the ones that don't. And when I spade, I unearth earthworms.

With my sense of the fitness of things, I know that this is as it should be. I am the intruder; all these little woodland creatures are at home. Culturally I can preserve my tranquillity—outward tranquillity at least. But far within my hidden soul there is something primitive that is shaken, certain very ancient pillars of unreason that stir on their foundations. I stay my trowel. I try to think of something transcendental, like "Thanatopsis." But, as I slay my fifth mosquito and pick off yet another rose bug that is sticking to my shoulder like a kitten with its briery claws, I realize in my heart of hearts that I do not like to garden.

I have asked the printer to print that confession, if he will be so kind, in his smallest and least legible type—some kind of type that will look as much as possible like an embarrassed whisper. For I am very much mortified about it, and I hope to reform. . . .

But if ever we do lay out a garden of our own devising, no matter where it may be, it will have in it a maximum of trees and bushes, a minimum of velvet lawn to mow, a good many flagged walks, a good many arches over them for vines, a good many shaded seats to lend picturesqueness and take up space. . . . And there will be one feature in our garden that I have never chanced to notice in any of the grounds that I have seen. There will be, just beyond the water-lily pool at one end of the flagged walk, a great reflecting pier glass, with two side mirrors attached, like a triptych, like a "vanity," like the mirrors in the salon of a great modiste. And to that looking-glass refuge I shall fly in those entirely fiendish moments when I desperately need to reassure myself that it is all my imagination, all sheer nervousness, all a foolish fancy—and that there is nothing, nothing, nothing, absolutely nothing, on the back of my neck.—FRANCES LESTER WARNER, in "The Unintentional Charm of Men."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
By
MARY BAKER EDDY
PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

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GAINS MOSTLY RECORDED IN STOCK MARKET

Active Issues Show Inclination to Advance Still Further

NEW YORK (AP)—Uneasiness over the weekly Federal Reserve brokers' loan statement, to be issued after the close of the market, brought further irregularity in today's stock market, although the main tendency was again upward.

Trading turned rather dull, but there was evidence of organized buying in a rather wide assortment of public utilities, rails and merchandising shares.

Call money remained unchanged at 7 per cent after having dropped to 6 in yesterday's late trading, and there was no change in other monetary accommodations. Further withdrawals of gold in London for shipment to New York were announced during the day, but the effect on the credit situation will not be apparent until after its arrival next week.

Wall Street guesses on brokers' loans vary widely, but several brokers advised their customers that no material change either way was likely.

United States Steel common quieted down after its spectacular advance of the last week. The stock opened unchanged at 258, advanced to 259, fell back to below 256 and then rallied to the day's high of 260 in the early afternoon. Vanadium and Michigan Steels turned heavy, but Otis Steel was marked up nearly 4 points.

The announcement that freight car loadings in the first week of August had set a new high record for the year attracted fresh buying to the railroad shares. Delaware & Hudson ran up nearly 6 points, New York & Harlem 5, Atchison and New York Central 3 and Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Erie, Lehigh Valley, Canadian Pacific and a few others sold 2 or more points higher. Union Pacific rallied 8¾ and then fell 5½.

Closing Is Irregular

Revival of speculative activity in the public utilities was based on the belief that important developments planned in that field by powerful New York banking interests had not yet been completed, and that further combinations and alignments would be announced before the end of the year. Consolidated Gas was one of the leaders, moving up 4 points to a new high at 171¾.

American Can was brought forward by operators for the advance as the leader of today's market, being pushed up 7 points to a new high above $176 a share, which contrasts with the year's low of $167.75. Worthington Pump and Gillette Safety Razor also moved into new high ground.

Outbursts of buying also took place at intervals in Radio, Montgomery Ward and American Water Works. Chrysler, Timken broke 15 points, and Air Reduction 7¾, but they recovered about half their loss by early afternoon.

Allied Chemical, National Biscuit and Columbian Carbon also showed conspicuous heaviness.

Liquidation of the rubbers, Fisk convertible preferred sinking 4, and Goodyear 3, to new lows for the year, and the selling off the coppers was offset in the last hour by the marking up of various specialties.

Newport Company, Timken Roller Bearing, Gillette Safety Razor, American Water Works & Electric and A. M. Byers rose 4 to 6 points.

The closing was irregular. Total sales approximated 3,400,000.

Bond Trading Quiet

Trading in listed bonds showed further stagnation today. Domestic mortgages barely moved in the early transactions and the volume in the convertibles was well below normal.

So thin has the market become in the last month, due to the combination of the usually dull vacation period and the extreme lack of interest in bonds as investments, that traders who a few weeks ago were expecting an improvement after Labor Day are now fearful that the long-awaited upward turn will be postponed until midfall. Insurance companies and institutions which periodically have funds for employment in the fixed-charge list, are now virtually the only inquirers for investment obligations.

The few standard issues that changed hands in blocks of any size showed steadiness. Denver & Rio Grande Western general 5s, Virginian Railway 5s, Chicago & Western Indiana 5½s, and New York Central debenture 4s improved by small fractions. Steel company bonds held firm. Utilities were dull.

Activity in the United States Government group was almost at a standstill after yesterday's fair activity, and price changes were unimportant in the early trading. Foreign bonds likewise felt the depression.

No new bond offerings appeared in the local market today.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct (old)	18.14	18.14	17.99	17.99	18.33
Oct (new)	18.08	18.15	17.87	17.89	18.15
Dec	18.11	18.42	18.17	18.20	18.45
Jan	18.47	18.47	18.22	18.24	18.45
Mar	18.55	18.67	18.46	18.46	18.50
May	18.68	18.85	18.68	18.68	18.73
July	18.81	18.91	18.65	18.65	18.91

Spots 18.60, down 15.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct	18.01	18.05	17.88	17.88	18.10
Dec	18.22	18.22	18.16	18.16	18.26
Jan	18.45	18.45	18.21	18.21	18.41
Mar	18.59	18.59	18.37	18.37	18.61

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct	9.72	9.73	9.68	9.69	9.76
Dec	.....	.....	.....	9.66	9.73
Jan	9.71	9.72	9.67	9.69	9.74
Mar	9.79	9.79	9.75	9.76	9.82
May	9.84	9.84	9.80	9.81	9.87
July	.....	.....	.....	9.80	9.87

Spots 10:15, down 9 points. Tone at close quiet. Sales (British) 3000; (American) 2000.

CHICAGO BOARD

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close
Sept	1.34	1.34	1.32	1.33
Dec	1.42	1.43½	1.41	1.43¾
Mar	1.47¾	1.48¾	1.46¾	1.48⅞

Corn

	Open	High	Low	Close
Sept	1.01	1.01½	.99¾	1.01½
Dec	.94⅝	.96¾	.94⅜	.96¾
Mar	.98⅝	1.00¾	.98⅜	1.00¾

Oats

	Open	High	Low	Close
Sept	.47⅜	.47¾	.46⅞	.47⅝
Dec	.51⅜	.51⅝	.50⅞	.51⅜
Mar	.53⅝	.54¼	.53⅝	.54⅛

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Close
Sept	11.90	11.95	11.90	11.92
Oct	12.03	12.15	12.05	12.05
Dec	12.05	12.15	12.05	12.10

GRIGSBY-GRUNOW SPLIT-UP

CHICAGO—Grigsby-Grunow Company stockholders have approved an increase in authorized stock to 2,000,000 shares from 500,000 and a split-up of the present outstanding shares on a four-for-one basis. Stock of record Aug. 16 will be entitled to the split-up.

RELIANCE MANUFACTURING CO.

CHICAGO — Reliance Manufacturing Company sales for July were approximately $1,100,000, including those of all their subsidiaries. This is an increase of almost 35 per cent in sales over July, 1928.

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

Prev. 1929 High	Prev. 1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 15	Aug. 14
57¼	28½	..	Abitibi	5700	37⅜	35½	37⅜	35½
88⅝	79	6	Abitibi pf	200	85½	85	85½	85¼
104	96¾	5	Adams Ex pf	100	96	96	96	..
27	..	..	Adv Rumely	1500	35⅝	33½	33⅝	..
119	40½	..	Adv Rum pf	300	48½	48	48½	..
45	..	..	Ahumada	600	1¾	1½	1¾	..
181½	95¾	2	Air Aedge	3400	176¾	170½	171	177¾
104	6	..	Ajax Rubber	1600	6¾	6	6¼	6¼
23	4½	..	Alaska Jun	1400	7¼	7	7¼	7¼
77	12	..	Albany PWP	1100	22	21¾	21¾	22
24⅝	23	..	Alleghany	78100	51	49¾	50	50¾
118	106⅜	6	Allegh pf rec	10600	114⅜	113	114⅜	114
863/2	825/2	5½	Allegh pf xw	400	84¼	84	84¼	84⅜
346⅜	242	6	Allied Chem	3200	326	319	322	324
11¾	3	..	Amal Lea	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6
25⅝	23½	2	Amerada	1200	28⅞	27	27⅝	27½
104	94½	..	Am Ag Ch pf	100	43½	43½	43½	..
148⅝	119	2f	Am Bk Note	1400	139⅝	126¾	139½	137½
20½	14½	..	Am Beet S	200	14⅝	15	15⅜	..
50¾	40½	..	Am Bosch	2300	63⅞	62¼	62⅞	63¼
69¾	46	1.60f	Am Beet S pf	100	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	51
126½	117	7	Am Brake	200	60	59¼	60	59¼
24⅝	15⅞	..	Am Brake pf	50	117	117	117	..
104	49¾	..	Am Br Bov	3200	26⅝	25¼	25⅝	27
176¾	167¾	2f	Am Br Bv pf	40	83	82¾	83	82⅝
142	136½	7	Am Can	142000	176⅜	171¼	174⅝	169¾
146½	52	7	Am Car & F	200	138	138	138	138¾
60	46	7	Am Car pf	100	95⅜	95⅜	96¾	98⅝
66¾	46¾	..	Am Chicle	500	64	61	64	64
83½	82¾	..	Am Encaus	200	44¾	44	44	44¾
147	55¾	..	Am Europ	300	88	87½	88	87½
165	87	4.14	Am & FPw	14500	137	124	136⅜	134⅜
104⅝	78	2	Am & FP 6	100	98	98	98	98
107	88	7	Am & FP 7	100	106	106	106	106⅜
42	24¼	1	Am & FP 2of	300	94½	93½	94½	93¼
53	38⅜	2f	Am Hawaii	600	36⅜	36	36⅜	35¼
96	89¾	..	Am Ice	1100	52	51⅜	52	51¼
85½	52½	2	Am Ices pf	200	87	87	87	..
136	102⅜	8	Am Int Corp	6200	74⅛	72	74⅛	72½
114⅝	113	7	Am La Fr	6100	5½	5	5	5
83¾	50	3	Am La Fr pf	50	55	54	54	69
124	107⅝	8	Am Loco	800	124⅜	123	123¼	124⅜
93¾	58	7	Am Loco pf	200	116¾	115¾	115⅞	..
128⅜	88⅞	7	Am Metals	9300	75⅜	73⅞	75	73⅝
102⅜	89⅜	6	Am Nat G pf	40	75½	75½	75½	75
129	80	6	*Am Pw&Lt	500	156	142½	142½	145
104	100	6	Am P & L 6	100	100	100	100	99½
94½	46½	3½	Am P&L pf st	600	83	83	83	81½
64¾	31	..	Am Radiat	9300	47¼	45¾	46¼	47
134⅝	106½	..	Am Repub	300	38⅞	36¼	38¼	36¾
124	97	..	Am Roll Mill	1200	127	125⅛	125¼	126¾
68¾	47	..	Am Saf Raz	100	64¼	64¼	64¼	64½
44	25	2	Am Ship	400	34	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
22½	8	..	Am Ship Bld	110	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
124	62¾	3	Am Smelt	3600	115⅝	113⅝	114	101
57	56	4	Am St Fnd	700	66	65¼	65⅝	114½
114	110	7	Am Sug Ref pf	10	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	110½
85	65	..	Am Stores	200	83	83	83	85
71⅝	71⅛	..	Am Sugar	500	80	78¼	78⅜	80
111	101⅞	..	Am Sugar pf	400	107⅝	107	107⅝	..
292	193¾	9	Am Tel&T	13100	283½	279¾	282	281½
118½	67¼	1f	Am Wat W	3100	145⅜	140	144	140½
104	97	6	Am Wat W 6	100	100	100	100	98
57⅝	15⅛	..	Am Wool	500	16½	15½	15⅝	15⅞
16⅜	7	..	Am Wool pf	600	16½	16½	16½	16⅜
45½	22⅝	..	Am Writ ct	200	17¼	16¾	16⅞	17
111¾	50½	..	Am Zinc	1000	28	27¼	27¾	28
86¼	62¾	3	Am Zinc pf	600	101	95	101	..
63⅝	43	2.40	Anac Wire	7400	71	70	70⅝	70⅞
62¾	43	2	Anaconda	111200	121¼	118¾	119⅝	120⅞
124	102½	6.50	Anchor Cap	700	75¾	75	75	75
68¾	47⅜	..	Anchor Cpf	300	112	111	112	110½
49½	29	2	Andes Cop	3200	54⅜	53¼	53½	..
31¾	14¾	..	Arch Dan	200	33	32½	32½	..
18⅝	10¼	..	Armour D pf	300	85	83⅞	83⅞	..
86	71¼	7	Arm Ill A	800	105⅜	103	103⅜	103
86	71¼	7	Arm Ill B	2300	105⅜	103	103⅜	103
46⅞	29	..	Arm Ill pf	200	72¼	72¼	72¼	..
30	21	..	Arnold Cons	200	21	20⅝	21	20½
307⅜	263¼	11f	Art Loom	100	20¼	20½	20½	..
55⅜	44⅜	2	Asso Apparl	200	29	29	29	..
59⅝	43	2½	Asso Dry G	200	50⅞	50	50	50⅜
117	80¼	6	Asso DG 1pf	100	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98¼
94	45	2	Asso Oil	50	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¾
60	46	2	Atchison	2700	276	272¾	274	273
126½	117	7	Atl Coast L	100	192¾	192¾	192¾	193
24⅝	15⅞	..	Atl G & W	1500	627⅞	627⅞	627⅞	627⅞
77⅝	53¾	2f	Atl Refin	7200	66⅜	65⅞	66⅜	63⅜
50	50	4	Atlas Pwd	100	50	50	50	50¾
102	57½	5⅜	Auburn Auto	400	421	420½	420½	421
35⅜	22⅜	..	Austin X	600	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝
43¾	36¼	3	Auto Sales	9600	34½	32	33⅝	31⅜
194⅜	187⅜	..	Aviation	55200	195⅛	187⅜	194½	..

—B—

125	114½	7	Baldwin pf	40	120	118	119¾	119
66⅝	62	..	Bald-L Wi	8700	64	63	63½	64⅛
138⅝	115⅛	6	Balt & O	17200	134⅜	132	134	132½
119½	104	6½	Balt & O pf	200	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	..
136⅜	122¾	..	B&O rcts fpf	400	133	131½	132½	..
119½	104	6½	Bamber pf	10	108	108	108	108
88¼	64½	3½	B&O rcts ppf	600	87	86	87	..
33⅜	25	..	Bangor & A	200	81½	81	81	..
97	85⅜	6½	Barker Bros	150	287⅝	263½	287½	263½
49¼	33¾	..	Barker Br pf	130	93½	92⅜	93½	..
32⅜	20	..	Barnsdall A	2900	38¾	37¼	37⅜	37¼
96	93¼	3	Beacon Oil	3500	30⅜	29¾	29¾	30
17	9	..	Beatrice	100	95½	95½	95½	95
87⅞	84	4.14	Belding H	100	11	10	10	11
104⅝	78	2	Eale NR pf	100	92	90	90	90
136⅜	110¼	2f	Bendix	4300	91	89⅜	90	83
128½	82⅜	4	Best & Co	900	96⅞	95¼	96⅞	96⅛
100½	73⅛	.80	Beth Steel	25600	127¼	125	126	126
107⅜	78⅜	2	Bohn Alum	100	118½	117	117½	118¾
100½	73⅛	4	Bon Ami A	200	80	80	80	..
144⅜	107	4	*Borden	400	92¾	92	92	92¾
15½	8⅜	..	Borg Warner	1700	120	117¾	120	119⅜
63½	39¼	..	Bot M A pf	100	9	9	9	9
42¼	25⅜	..	Briggs	12200	35⅝	33¾	34⅝	34½
37⅛	29⅜	3	Briggs & Str	100	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
81⅝	57¼	4	Brockway	2000	40¼	40¼	40¼	40
21¾	12⅞	5	Bklyn Man T	1000	60½	59⅞	60½	59⅜
19	3⅝	2½	Bklyn Un G	500	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	23⅝
55¼	35½	3	Brown Shoe	100	47	47	47	47½
44⅜	18	..	Bruns Balke	200	38	37¾	37¾	38½
50	38⅜	2½	Bucyrus	200	29¼	29¼	29¼	29½
54⅜	41	1.60	Bullard	100	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	40
64⅜	62¼	3f	Burroughs	600	43¾	47	47	..
118½	110	7	Bush Bldg pf	30	110½	110½	110	110
27	17½	..	Butte Con	400	47	43⅝	43⅝	41½
19⅜	6¼	2	Butte & Sup	200	8	8	8	8
192⅞	120¾	..	Butterick	2700	38½	36½	38	38
131½	105	..	Byers	1000	129	125¾	128¾	127¾
37⅜	31¼	2	Byers pf	3000	110	110	110	..
			By-Prod C	100	32⅞	32½	32⅜	33⅞

—C—

82⅞	77¼	4	Calif Pack	200	77¾	77	77	77⅛
4	1½	..	Callahan	1800	1½	1½	1½	1½
156⅜	123	10	Calu & Ariz	1000	128⅝	127	127	128⅛
61⅞	36⅝	..	Calu & Hecla	1200	44⅜	43¾	44⅜	43⅞
48⅝	43	2	*Campbell	600	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
124	102½	6.50	Anchor Cpf	300	112	111	112	110½
68¾	47⅜	..	Andes Cop	3200	54⅜	53¼	53½	..
49½	29	2	Arch Dan	200	33	32½	32½	..
31¾	14¾	..	Armour D pf	300	85	83⅞	83⅞	..
18⅝	10¼	..	Arm Ill A	800	105⅜	103	103⅜	103
86	71¼	7	Arm Ill B	2300	105⅜	103	103⅜	103
46⅞	29	..	Arm Ill pf	200	72¼	72¼	72¼	..
30	21	..	Arnold Cons	200	21	20⅝	21	20½
307⅜	263¼	11f	Art Loom	100	20¼	20½	20½	..
55⅜	44⅜	2	Asso Apparl	200	29	29	29	..
59⅝	43	2½	Asso Dry G	200	50⅞	50	50	50¾
117	80¼	6	Asso DG 1pf	100	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98¼
94	45	2	Asso Oil	50	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¾
60	46	2	Atchison	2700	276	272¾	274	273
126½	117	7	Atl Coast L	100	192¾	192¾	192¾	193
24⅝	15⅞	..	Atl G & W	1500	627⅞	627⅞	627⅞	627⅞
77⅝	53¾	2f	Atl Refin	7200	66⅜	65⅞	66⅜	63⅜
50	50	4	Atlas Pwd	100	50	50	50	50¾
102	57½	5⅜	Auburn Auto	400	421	420½	420½	421
35⅜	22⅜	..	Austin X	600	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝
43¾	36¼	3	Auto Sales	9600	34½	32	33⅝	31⅜
194⅜	187⅜	..	Aviation	55200	195⅛	187⅜	194½	..

—D—

			Davison	800	49⅜	48½	48¾	48¾
			Deere pf	40	117⅜	117¼	117¼	..
		9	Del & Hud	2800	212⅜	208	210	206¾
		6f	Del Lac&W	1400	146¾	144¾	146	145
		8	Diamond M	30	136⅜	132¾	133¾	135¼
		1	Dome Mines	100	101	101	101	101
		3	Dom Stores	200	42½	41	41	43

Prev. 1929 High	Prev. 1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 15	Aug. 14
202	135¾	4	Dupont	1100	190⅝	187¼	189	187
119	112	6	Dupont deb	100	113	113	113	112
28—	20¼	1	Duplan Silk	100	22	22	22	21⅝
45	36	..	Durham H pf	10	42	42	42	..

—E—

207⅞	168	5f	East Kodak	400	195½	191⅞	192⅞	193⅝
128	125⅛	6	East Kod pf	10	125¼	125¼	125¼	..
73	56	3	Eaton Axle	300	58½	57⅝	58¼	58¼
29⅜	26¼	2½	Edmonton	100	26¼	26¼	26¼	29⅜
174	126⅝	4f	Elec Auto Lit	4000	152¼	149	149	148
115	108	7	Ey Auto L pf	10	109½	109½	109½	..
185⅜	70	..	Elec Boat	200	105	105	105	105
84⅛	43⅛	1	Elec P&L	5800	77	75	75	76⅜
109¼	102	7	Elec P&L pf	100	106¼	105½	106½	106
92⅞	77	5	Elec Sto Bat	200	84⅛	84	84⅛	83⅜
83⅜	57⅜	5	Elec Auto	100	74	74	74	74
79⅝	57	1f	Eng P S	2100	68	67	67	67
123¼	90	5	Eng P S 5 pf	2800	74	72¼	72¼	73⅞
87⅜	64	..	Erie	200	116½	116½	116½	117
66¼	57	..	Erie 1 pf	14100	84½	82⅝	83⅝	82½
63⅞	56	..	Erie 2pf	300	61¾	61¾	61⅝	61½
54	44½	4	Eureka Vac	200	58½	58½	58½	60
73⅜	46¾	2½f	Evans Auto L	200	46¼	46	46¼	..

—F—

110⅞	106	..	Fairb M pf	10	109	109	109	..
114	90¾	2	Fed L&Tr	1600	95	89¾	95	90
79	6	1½	Fidelity Ins	500	104½	103	103	104½
20⅛	7⅛	..	First Nat St	1800	71¾	71¾	73	73¾
82⅜	36½	..	Fisk Rubber	1100	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
83⅜	36½	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	150	38⅝	35⅝	36½	39
98⅛	63½	3f	Frleischmann	120	95	93	95½	95
27⅜	87⅛	..	Fleischmn ct	1600	91¾	89¾	89¾	91
54	46	..	Florsheim S	1200	90¾	89½	89½	89¾
75⅝	57¼	2f	Follansbee B	100	48⅞	48¾	48⅝	..
69⅝	40⅞	..	Foundation	1400	70	69½	69⅞	70¼
101	80⅜	4	Fox A	700	41	40⅞	40⅞	41½
110	104⅜	7	Frank-Sm pf	5200	92⅝	91¼	92	92
54⅞	37¾	4	Freeport Tx	300	42½	41¾	41¾	42
107½	98½	6	Fuller pr pf	100	103	103	1 03	98½

—G—

33⅜	20	..	Gabriel A	2100	20⅜	20	20	20½
102⅝	81	..	Gen Am Tk	500	100½	99½	100½	99⅜
93	86½	..	Gen Asphalt	3300	92	88	92¼	88⅞
138	104½	2	Gen Asph pf	400	138	135¼	138	137
69⅜	55½	2	Gen Bronze	600	61⅛	61	61¼	60½
61	37½	..	Gen Cable	300	45	44¼	44½	44⅜
120	81	4	Gen Cable A	400	93¾	93	93	92
399	219	4f	Gen Elec	8200	324⅜	388½	391	392
113⅜	83⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	114	113	113	113
81⅜	62⅜	4	Gen Foods	3800	63¾	63⅜	63⅝	63¼
108	70	1½	Gen G&E A	7200	103⅜	101¾	103⅜	102¼
116½	102	8	Gen G&E pf	20	106	105	105	107
135	111½	8	Gen G&E 8 pf	60	120	120	120	120
107	97	6	*Gen Mills	300	80	78¼	78¼	79¾
91¾	66¼	3	Gen Mills pf	100	94½	94½	94½	94½
156½	122½	7	Gen Motors	32500	71	69⅝	70⅜	69⅝
52	43½	4	Gen Mot 7%	100	123½	123½	123½	124
41	27½	2	Gen O Ad ct	100	47¼	46	46	..
98	57½	2	Gen O Ad pf	500	32	31¾	31¾	33⅛
54	32⅜	2.80	Gen Pub Svc	600	84	82⅝	83¼	84⅜
119½	112½	7	Gen Ry Sig	400	115¾	114½	115¼	115¾
59	22⅜	..	Gen Ry S pf	210	103¼	103¼	103¼	104½
59	51	..	Gen Refrac	3000	86	83¾	85	85½
136	101	5	Gillette	18400	136	132	124	136
50	29¾	..	Gimbel Br	3800	33	32½	32B	32⅜
64½	36⅞	1½	Gimbel pf	100	77½	76½	77½	..
106⅛	101¼	..	Glidden	200	57⅞	57⅝	57⅝	..
66	31⅛	..	Glidden ppf	10	104	104	104	104
82	51½	2½	Gobel (Adolf)	4400	34½	32½	33¾	34
105⅜	72⅜	4	Gold Dust	1800	60⅞	60	60½	61¼
154⅛	104	5	Goodrich	4600	70⅜	69¾	70	70⅛
104⅞	101	7	Goodyear	10800	114⅜	113	114⅜	114
101¼	85	..	Goodyr 1pf	100	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝	103
60	35⅞	2½	Gotham 7%pf	100	50	50	50	50
54	22⅜	..	Gotham Hos	300	34	33¾	34	34
77	62⅜	..	Graham-P	3300	23⅞	22¾	23	22¼
56½	27¾	1	Granby	100	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
32⅞	7¾	1	Grand Store	200	80	78¼	78¼	79¾
54⅜	41	..	Grand Union	400	26⅜	26⅛	80	79
56	43¾	3	*Grand Un pf	100	47⅜	47¾	26⅜	26⅜
141⅝	111½	3	Grant (WT)	300	53	51⅝	47¾	47¾
128½	101	5	Grt Nor pf	3100	126⅜	126⅜	126⅜	126½
44	32¾	2.80	Grt Nor pf ct	300	119	119	119½	119
119½	112¾	7	Grt Nor Ore	1400	113	112½	112½	112
59	22⅜	..	Grt W Sug	2700	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
79	55¼	2	Grt W Sug pf	50	115	114½	114½	114½
109	100	7	Gulf Mobile	500	46¾	45	46⅜	45½
			Gulf States	500	69⅞	69	69	70¼
			Gulf Stl lpf	20	102½	100¼	100¼	104

—H—

56⅜	31⅝	..	Hahn Dpt S	3400	34	33	33⅝	34
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HIGHER LEVEL OF BUSINESS IN DOMINION

Record Tourist Traffic Increases Trade—Wheat Harvest Is Commenced

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Can.—An unusually large influx of tourists from the United States is helping to maintain midsummer business in Canada at a higher level than in former years. The tourist traffic this year is setting up new records, especially in Ontario and Quebec, and money is being spent liberally on camping supplies and sporting goods.

Retailers at many points in the Dominion report that consumers are displaying increasing interest in offerings for the fall, and that indications point to active buying in the near future. Wholesalers report the receipt of liberal orders for children's clothing, footwear and other specialties in preparation for the opening of schools.

With the rapid approach of the harvesting season throughout the western provinces, the hot, dry weather of the last two weeks has not improved the crop outlook in any respect. Sections which had previously reported conditions as fair now complain of a too rapid ripening of crops. Cutting of wheat has commenced in some districts and will be fairly general throughout the prairie provinces inside of another week.

Steel Industry Prospering

The steel industries continue working well up to capacity, the filling of railway equipment orders keeping many plants busy.

Profits of the Ontario Steel Products Company, Limited, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929, are given in the annual statement as $154,132 as compared with $122,340 for the previous fiscal year. Record production figures in the automotive industry are reflected in the operations of the company in the last 12 months.

Announcement has been made that the Steel Company of Canada will erect a big galvanized wire plant at Hamilton, Ontario, next year. The cost will be approximately $500,000. The company has spent nearly $3,000,000 in plant additions and replacements this year.

The newsprint industry seems fairly set upon its feet again, prices being stable and production enlarging. Newsprint authorities say that the increase in consumption during the last year was sufficient to absorb more than 1200 tons and that, therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that the expected new tonnage in Canada will be readily absorbed and enable the present surplus of capacity over consumption to be reduced considerably as well.

Big Foreign Trade

Further evidence of Canada's growing foreign trade is revealed in the report for the 12 months ended June 30, 1929. Imports for that period totaled nearly $1,300,000,000, an increase of $156,000,000 over the previous year, while exports amounted to $1,365,000,000, an increase of $147,000,000.

Imports from the United States amounted to nearly $896,000,000, an increase of more than $146,000,000, and exports to the United States were about $515,000,000, an increase of nearly $35,000,000. At the same time Canada exported goods to the United Kingdom valued at $400,000,000, this being a slight increase over the previous year. Imports from the United Kingdom were nearly $200,000,000, a betterment of $10,000,000.

The June bank statement shows a falling off in savings deposits of $20,349,238. The total amount of savings bank deposits at the end of June was $1,466,105,095. The note circulation of Canadian banks increased by $18,625,554 during June, and at the end of the month stood at $186,870,000.

While seasonal depression has been felt in the government and municipal bond market during the last month, an analysis of bond sales up to the end of July shows a marked increase over the corresponding period last year. Sales to date total $383,281,692, as compared with $295,993,351 for the first seven months in 1928, and $315,883,795 for the corresponding period of 1927.

The sales are classified as follows: Government, $60,203,000; municipal, $61,670,092; corporation, $153,902,600; railroad, $109,000,000. Of the total there were sold in Canada $196,385,692; in the United States $167,287,000, and in Great Britain $19,609,000.

TRI-CONTINENTAL ALLIED CORP. TO BE FORMED SOON

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—J. and W. Seligman & Co. will form a new investment trust to be known as the Tri-Continental Allied Corporation, with an initial capital of $50,000,000, it has just become known here.

The new corporation will be a subsidiary of the Tri-Continental Corporation, incorporated last February in Maryland and the present corporation will own 250,000 shares of common stock of the new investment trust.

At the outset it is planned to have outstanding 1,000,000 shares of common stock of no-par value and 500,000 shares of $3 dividend preferred stock of $50 par value a share, of which 750,000 common shares and all of the preferred stock will be made in units of 1½ shares of common and 1 share of preferred at a price, it is understood, of $101.50 a unit. The units were traded in on the New York produce exchange on Aug. 14, opening at 106½, selling as high as 107 and closing at 103⅛.

The preferred stock will carry warrants entitling the holder of each share to purchase one-half share of common at $33 a share. It is understood that these warrants, however, will be exercisable only after one year has elapsed.

Earle Bailie, a member of Seligman & Co., and president of the Tri-Continental Corporation, will head the new company which, like its predecessor, will be incorporated in Maryland. Directors of both organizations will probably be identical.

Formal announcement of the new organization is expected soon.

BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON—The weekly statement of the Bank of England compares as follows:

	Aug. 15, '29	Aug. 8, '29
Circulation	£370,591,000	£376,202,000
Public deposits	14,998,000	8,269,000
Private deposits	100,789,000	104,255,000
Bankers accounts	64,501,000	67,127,000
Other accounts	36,288,000	37,128,000
Govt securities	73,421,000	74,266,000
Other securities	30,418,000	31,162,000
Dis and advances	5,188,000	6,834,000
Securities	25,230,000	24,328,000
Reserves	30,096,000	25,228,000
Prop res to liab	25.9%	22.4%
Bullion	140,687,000	141,421,000
Bank rate	5½%	5½%

DAVID PENDER DECLINE

David Pender Grocery Company reports for the six months ended June 30, 1929, net of $125,914 after federal taxes and other charges, equivalent after dividend requirements on the $3.50 class A preferred to $1.11 a share on 65,070 no-par shares of class B common, compared with $158,218, or $1.67 a share, on 63,000 shares of class B common in the first half of 1928.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Abr & Straus 5½s '43	108	107½
Ajax Rubber 8s '26	75½	75
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	103½	103¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	100¼	100¼
Am Ag Chm 5½s '41	105½	105
Am I & G chem 5½s cf	121½	121
Am International 5½s '49	110	109½
Am Chain deb 6s '33	99	99
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	95	95
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	78	78
Am Smelting 5s '47	100¼	100
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	103¾
Am T&T 4½s	200½	197
Am T&T 4½s cv '33	99¾	99¼
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	199¾	197
Am T & T col 5s '46	102½	102¼
Am T & T gf 5s '60	102½	102¼
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	105⅛	104¾
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	100	99⅞
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	103⅜	103⅛
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	82	82
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	97½	97
Armour & Co 4½s '39	85¾	85¼
Armour & Co 5½s '42	87⅜	87¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	91	91
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	155½	154
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	96	96
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	72½	72⅛
Atlanta Knox & C 4s	87½	87½
B&O cv 4½s '33	96½	95⅝
B&O rfg 5s '95	100	99¾
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	102	102
B&O 5s series D	100¼	100⅛
B&O 5s ct Swn div	100½	100⅛
B&O 6s '29	107¼	107⅛
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60	103½	103½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	102⅞	102⅝
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	101¼	100½
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	102½	103
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	105	104¼
Bing & Bing 5½s '50	94	94
Boston & Me RR 5s '67	94⅜	94¼
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	97	97
Broadway & 7 Av con 5s '43	66	66
Brooklyn Ed gen 6s B '30	103¾	103¾
Brklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	90	89
Brklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	86	86
Buff R & P 4½s '57	87⅜	87⅜
By Products 5½s '45	100¼	100
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	93¾	93¼
Can North deb 6½s '46	114⅛	114
Can North sf 7s '40	111	110⅞
Can Pacific 4½s '46	95⅜	95⅜
Can Pacific 4½s '68	92⅜	92⅜
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	96⅝	96
Cen Pacific 5s '60	99⅝	99½
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	75½	75
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	95¾	95¾
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99	98¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	94¾	94¾
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '56	67¼	66¾
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49 ct	66¾	66
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58	88	88
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	102¾	102¾
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	76	76
Chi Gt West 4s '59	64½	63½
Chi M St P&Pac adj 2000	55¾	55
Chi M St P&Pac 5s '75	88½	88
Chi & Nw gen 4s '87	84½	84½
Chi & Nw 7s '30	100¾	100¾
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	102	102
Chi Railway 6s '27	78½	78½
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	99⅞	99⅝
Chi RI&P 4½s	87⅜	87⅛
Chi St P M&O con 6s '30	99½	99½
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	97	97
Chi Un Sta 5s B '63	103	103
Chi Un Sta 5s ct '44	101	101
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	100½	100½
Chile Copper 5s '47	94	94
Cin Gas & Elec 4s	85⅝	85½
City of NY 3½s '54	87	87
Clev&StL 4½s E '77	93½	93½
Clev Un Term 5s '73	100¼	100
Colo Industrial 5s '34	90¾	90⅜
Colum Gas & Elec 5s May	98½	97⅝
Com Inv Trust 5½s	101½	99½
Commercial Credit 6s '34	98¾	98
Com Inv Trust 6s	91	91
Con Coal (Md rfg 5s '50	64	64
Con Gas 5½s '45	105	104½
Com Credit 5s	92	92
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	100¾	100¾
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	99½	99¼
Crown Wil Paper 6s	101	100½
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	57½	57½
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	58	57½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	80	80
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	100	99¾
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	62	62
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	100	100
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	99	99
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	89½	89⅜
Del & Hudson 7s '30	101	101
Den Gas & Elec 5s sta	98¾	98¾
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	90½	90
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101¼	101¼
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	106¾	106¾
Detroit Ed 5s '62	100	100
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	100¼	100¼
Dold Packing 6s '42	80	80
Duke-P Power 6s '66	103½	103½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	97¼	97¼
East Tenn Va G 5s '30 D	98½	98½
Edith Rock Mc trus 6s	101¾	101½
East Tenn Va & Ga con 5s	102	102
Erie 5s '67	92¼	92¼
Erie gen lien	76	76
Erie 1st con 7s '30	101¼	101¼
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	95	95
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	103	103¼
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	89¾	89¾
Fla East Coast 5s '74	68¾	68¾
Gal Har & San A 1st 5s '31	97½	97½
Gen Asphalt 6s '39	106	106
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102	101½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s w	113½	113
Gen Pet 5s '40	100½	100½
Gen Shel Cast 5½s ct	101½	101
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107	106¾
Goodyear 5s '57	91	90¾
Gotham S Hos 6s rcts	91½	91⅞
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	104½	104½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	110¾	110
Great Northern 2½s '76 D	93½	93
Great Northern 5s '73	101⅜	101¾
Great Northern 7s '36	109	108⅝
Har Riv PC 4s '54	86	86
Hoe Co 6½s '34	94	94
Hudson Coal 5s '62	75	75
Hud & Man adj 5s '57	76¼	76½
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	88½	88½
Humble Oil 5s '37	99⅞	99⅞
Illinois Cent 5s '66	101½	101½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	101¾	101½
Ill Cen 4s '53	85	85
Ill Cen 4½s '66	95½	95½
Ill Cen C StL&NO 4½s '63	93½	93½
Ill Cen ext StL&NO 5s '63	100⅜	100½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98¾	98¾
Inland Steel 4½s '78	90½	90½
Inspiration Cop 6s '31	101¼	101¼
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	94¼	94¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	64⅞	63¼
Inter Tran Tran 5s sta '66	64	64
Inter Ray Trans 7s '32	91	91
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	102⅛	101¾
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	86¾	86¾
Int Paper 6s '55	88	88
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	93	93
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	94½	94
Int Rys C Am 5s '72	77⅞	77⅞
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	90¾	90½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55 cv	175	171½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv	174	171½
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	84	84
Iowa Central 5s ct	28	28
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	103	101
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	104¼	104
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	95¼	95¼
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	85¼	85¼
Kendall 5½s ww	92	92
Keith 6s '46	85½	85½
Kings Co Elev 4s '49 sta	79⅝	79⅝
Kings Co Lt 5s '54	101	101
Kinney Co 7½s '36	105¼	105¼
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	101½	101½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	102	102
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37	100¼	100
Lack Steel con 5s '50	100	100
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	96½	96½
L'Artaro 8s ret wts	100	99½
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	85	84
Lehigh Val Harbor 5s '54	102	102
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ww	105⅞	104
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	94	94
L&N 7s '30	100¾	100¾
L&N unl 4s '40	91¾	91¾
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	88	85
McCrory 5½s '41	96	96
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	97	97
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	98¾	98
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	99½	99½
Commercial Credit 6s '34	98¾	98
Com Inv Trust 6s	91	91
Con Coal (Md rfg 5s '50	64	64
Con Gas 5½s '45	105	104½
Com Credit 5s	92	92
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	100¾	100¾
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	99½	99¼
Crown Wil Paper 6s	101	100½
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	57½	57½
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	58	57½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	80	80
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	100	99¾
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	62	62
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	100	100
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	99	99
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	89½	89⅜
Del & Hudson 7s '30	101	101
Den Gas & Elec 5s sta	98¾	98¾
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	90½	90
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101¼	101¼
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	106¾	106¾
Detroit Ed 5s '62	100	100
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	100¼	100¼
Dold Packing 6s '42	80	80
Duke-P Power 6s '66	103½	103½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	97¼	97¼
East Tenn Va G 5s '30 D	98½	98½
Edith Rock Mc trus 6s	101¾	101½
East Tenn Va & Ga con 5s	102	102
Erie 5s '67	92¼	92¼
Erie gen lien	76	76
Erie 1st con 7s '30	101¼	101¼
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	95	95
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	103	103¼
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	89¾	89¾
Fla East Coast 5s '74	68¾	68¾
Gal Har & San A 1st 5s '31	97½	97½
Gen Asphalt 6s '39	106	106
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102	101½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s w	113½	113
Gen Pet 5s '40	100½	100½
Gen Shel Cast 5½s ct	101½	101
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107	106¾
Goodyear 5s '57	91	90¾
Gotham S Hos 6s rcts	91½	91⅞
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	104½	104½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	110¾	110
Great Northern 2½s '76 D	93½	93
Great Northern 5s '73	101⅜	101¾
Great Northern 7s '36	109	108⅝
Har Riv PC 4s '54	86	86
Hoe Co 6½s '34	94	94
Hudson Coal 5s '62	75	75
Hud & Man adj 5s '57	76¼	76½
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	88½	88½
Humble Oil 5s '37	99⅞	99⅞
Illinois Cent 5s '66	101½	101½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	101¾	101½
Ill Cen 4s '53	85	85
Ill Cen 4½s '66	95½	95½
Ill Cen C StL&NO 4½s '63	93½	93½
Ill Cen ext StL&NO 5s '63	100⅜	100½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98¾	98¾
Inland Steel 4½s '78	90½	90½
Inspiration Cop 6s '31	101¼	101¼
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	94¼	94¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	64⅞	63¼
Inter Tran Tran 5s sta '66	64	64
Inter Ray Trans 7s '32	91	91
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	102⅛	101¾
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	86¾	86¾
Int Paper 6s '55	88	88
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	93	93
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	94½	94
Int Rys C Am 5s '72	77⅞	77⅞
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	90¾	90½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55 cv	175	171½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv	174	171½
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	84	84
Iowa Central 5s ct	28	28
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	103	101
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	104¼	104
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	95¼	95¼
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	85¼	85¼
Kendall 5½s ww	92	92
Keith 6s '46	85½	85½
Kings Co Elev 4s '49 sta	79⅝	79⅝
Kings Co Lt 5s '54	101	101
Kinney Co 7½s '36	105¼	105¼
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	101½	101½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	102	102
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37	100¼	100
Lack Steel con 5s '50	100	100
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	96½	96½
L'Artaro 8s ret wts	100	99½
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	85	84
Lehigh Val Harbor 5s '54	102	102
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ww	105⅞	104
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	94	94
L&N 7s '30	100¾	100¾
L&N unl 4s '40	91¾	91¾
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	88	85
McCrory 5½s '41	96	96
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	97	97
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	98¾	98
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	99½	99½
Min & StL con 4s Fd	18	18
Min St P & SSM 6½s '38	99½	99½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	81⅝	81⅝
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	98½	97⅜
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	72½	72
Mo Pac 5s A	95⅝	95⅝
Mo Pac 5s F '77	96½	96½
Mo Pac 5s G	96¾	96¾
Mo Pac 5½s '49	116	116
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	92½	92½
Mont Cent RR 6s	104½	104½
Montana Power 5s A '43	101¾	101
Montana Power 5s B	97¾	97¼
Murray Body 6½s '34	99	99
Nat Ry Co of Mex 4s '51	9½	9¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	90⅝	90¾
Nat Rad 6½s '47	45¼	45¼
N E T & T 4½s B '61	96	96
N E T & T 5s '52	102¾	102¾
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	89⅞	89⅞
N O T & M 5½s '54	99	99
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	77⅜	77⅜
NYC&HR con 4s '98	88⅜	88⅜
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	94½	94½
NY Chi & St L 6s A '31	100⅞	100¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	104	103½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	100⅞	100⅞
NYC&HR 4s '42	92	92
N Y Chi St L 1st 4s '37	94½	94
N Y Chi & St L 4½s	93¾	93¼
NY Dock 4s '51	81¾	81¼
NY Edison 5s '44	101¾	101¼
NY Edison 1rfg 5½s '41	111½	111
NY NH&H ne deb 4s '56	74½	74½
NY NH&H cl 6s '40	104½	104½
NY NH&H 6s cv	132	131
NY & N Jersey 5s '32	98	98
NY Ry Inc 6s '65	10	10
NY Ry Inc 6s A '65	24	24
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	28	27⅝
N YState Ry 6½s B '62	34	34
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	104⅜	104⅜
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	97¼	96⅞
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110	110
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106⅞	106¼
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	99½	99¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	101	100⅜
Norf & W con 4s '96	90	89⅜
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	100½	100½
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	64	63⅝
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	85⅝	85⅜
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	110½	110¾
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100	99½
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	111½	111
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	102¾	102¼
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	83	83
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	99⅜	99⅛
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	84⅜	84¼
Otis Steel 6s '41	102⅜	102¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	104⅜	104¼
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	102⅝	102⅜
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	107⅜	107½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	98½	98
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	99	99
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	98¾	98¼
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	61	60½
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	86	85½
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	108	108
Penn RR col 7s '30	101¾	101
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	95⅜	95⅜
Penn RR 4½s '63	94⅝	94⅜
Pere Marq 6s '56	101⅞	101⅜
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	89½	89
Phil Balt & Wash 4s '74	90⅜	90⅜
Phil Co 5s '67	97	96½
Phil Read C&I 6s	108¾	108½
Pierce Arrow deb 8s '43	109¾	109¼
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	102¾	102¾
Pitts Young 5s B	100¼	100¼
Poco Coll 8s	94½	94½
Port Art C & Dock 6s '53	102	102
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	100½	100½
Postal T & C 5s '53	91½	91
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	88¾	88⅞
Pub Svc E & G 5s '65	102½	102
Pub Svc NJ 5½s '56	102	102
Pure Oil 5½s '37	97¾	97½
Read rfg 4½s '97	95⅜	95½
Remington Rand 5½s	96½	96½
Rep I & S s f 5s '40	100⅝	100⅜
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	102	102
Richfield 6s ct	100¼	100
St L & S F 4s A '50	85	84½
St L & S F 4½s '78	86	85½
St L & S F 5s B '50	98¾	98¾
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	89¾	89¾
St P U Depot rfg 5s '72	102	102
San Ant &Ar P 1st 4s '43	89¾	89½
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	55	55
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	50	49¼
Seabd A L con 6s '45	70	70
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	60	60
Shell Pipe 5s '52	92¼	92¼
Shubert Theater 6s '42	72	70
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	95½	95⅜
Sinclair Cru O 6s '28	98¾	98¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	99¼	99⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 5s '37	101¼	101¼
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	93½	93½
Smith A O 6½s '33	101¾	101¾
South P Rlco Sug 7s '41	104¾	104¾
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	87½	87¼
So Pac 4½s '68	92½	92½
So Pac Oregon 4½s ww	97½	97
So Ry gen 4s '56	85¼	85¼
So Ry gen 6½s '56	118	117½
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	101¾	101½
Stand Milling 5½s '45	100	100
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101¾	101½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	94½	94½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	94½	94½
Tenn Copper 6s '25	102½	102¼
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	105½	105
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	100¼	100
Tex & Pac 5s La div '31	99⅞	99¾
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5½s '64	102⅜	102¾
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5s C rct	97	97
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102⅜	102¾
Union El L & P 5½s '54	100¼	100¼
Union Pacific cv 4s '27	93¾	93¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	87½	87½
Union Pacific 4½s '68	95⅝	95⅝
Union Pacific 4½s '67	96¼	96¼
Uni Biscuit 6s '42	98	98
U S Rubber 5s '47	87¼	86⅞
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	90½	90¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	86	86
Util Pw&Lt 5½s S	90	90
U S Steel s f 5s '63	109½	109¾
Universal Pipe 6s '36	80	80
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	73	73
Va Ry 5s '62	100	100
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	100½	100
Wabash 4s Des M div '39	77⅝	77⅝
Wabash 4½s '78	84	84
Wabash 5½s '75	101¼	101¼
Walworth 6½s '35	99⅞	99⅞
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	67	67
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	101½	100⅞
Warner Quin 6s	95¼	95¼
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	100¾	100
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	104⅜	104¾
West Shore 4s 2361 reg	87	87
Western Pac 5s A '46	95¾	95¾
Western Un 5s '51	99⅞	99⅞
Western Un 6½s '36	107⅜	107⅜
Wheel Steel 4½s	86½	86½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	100	100
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37	101	101
Wickwire Spen 7s '35	43½	43½
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	42¾	41¾
Youngstown 5s	100	99½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	99	98⅞
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	107½	107
Wis Cen gen 4s '49	78	78

LIBERTY BONDS

	Last
Open High Low	Aug 15 Aug 14
3½s '47	97.12 97.16 97.10	97.10 97.14
4th 4¼s '38	98.24 98.28 98.22	98.28 98.25

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point.
For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Antioquia 3s	86½	86½
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	85½	85½
Antioquia 7s A '45	88½	88¼
Antioquia D 7s	88¾	88¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	100	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99¾	99½
Argentine Mtg Bk 6s	80	79¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99¾	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s Feb. 61	99½	99½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99¾	99¾
Antwerp 5s	91	91
Australia 4½s '57	86½	86½
Austrian 7s '57	97⅞	94
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	91	91
Belgium (King) 6s '55	100¾	100¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	108½	107¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	106	106
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	114¾	114¾
Berlin City El 6s '47	110½	110¼
Berlin Elec '59	90	89¾
Bogota (City) 8s '45	100	100
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	86

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

GOOD PITCHING STOPS BATTERS

Only 18 Hits and Four Runs Made in Two Games Played Wednesday

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	71	53	.583
Pittsburgh	64	42	.604
New York	60	40	.545
St. Louis	55	52	.509
Brooklyn	47	66	.433
Cincinnati	46	62	.426
Boston	44	65	.404
Philadelphia	42	64	.396

RESULTS AUG. 14

Pittsburgh 1, Boston 0.
Philadelphia 2, Cincinnati 1.

National League hitters forgot their batting tendencies Wednesday, and in the two games played made only 18 hits. At Boston, a pitching duel between Jones and Petty gave Pittsburgh a victory, 1 to 0, while at Philadelphia, the local team with Benge in the box beat Cincinnati, 2 to 1, with May as the Reds' pitcher.

When two such games as those played yesterday are produced, fans begin to wonder if, after all, the lively ball is all that has been said of it. But lively ball or no lively ball, pitchers can still hold the mastery when at their best, for the lively ball, if kept away from the batters, is no more detrimental to fielding than an indoor baseball would be. Then, again, the rubbing of the ball in the dirt by the umpires plays a part in the good pitching lately.

While the lively ball has added greatly to the hitting, a day seldom goes by in the majors but what one, and oftentimes two, brilliant pitching exhibitions are turned in. It must be said that the pitching has been unusually fine in the National League this year, despite the lively ball and its tendencies to soar over the fence on frequent occasions when propelled by the bat of a heavy hitter.

Well-Pitched Games Frequent

Tuesday Carlson held the Braves to six hits; Monday Donohue allowed New York five hits and Cantwell of Boston allowed the heavy-hitting Cubs only six; Sunday, Hubbell pitched a five-hit game against Cincinnati; Smith of the Braves held Chicago to six hits and Moss and Morrison of Brooklyn allowed Pittsburgh six, Saturday, Lucas gave New York five hits, and Blake and Carlson of the Cubs were found for only six by the Braves. And so it goes—the continual display of good pitching which stands out in the midst of other heavy-hitting contests. All of which shows that pitchers can still stop the heaviest of hitters when they are in form.

Thursday, pitching was the outstanding feature of the day in the National League. Only four runs were scored in the two games played. Petty of Pittsburgh allowed five hits to three for Jones of the Braves but the Pirates edged out the victory, 1 to 0. May of Cincinnati allowed five hits and so did Benge of the Phillies, but a timely home run, with a man on, by Hurst of the Phillies gave that club a 2-to-1 triumph.

Petty Steady

The lone Pittsburgh run was uncarned and, according to the fans, the game should have gone into extra innings. Petty, now at his best after a bad early season slump, was steady all the way, while Jones gave two bases on balls in the fourth inning, which would never have resulted in the scoring had Leggett's throw to second to catch Paul Waner stealing gone true as his later throw, which caught Traynor stealing. With one man down and two on bases, Sheely was given his base on balls, a wise move, but Adams, who was expected by the Braves to hit into a double play to retire the side, hit a sacrifice fly and Waner came in with the only run.

Kelly made three of Cincinnati's five hits and Whitney made three of the Phillies' five and both had a perfect day at bat. Incidentally each made two doubles and a single and each scored one run. It was Hurst's twenty-fifth home run of the season that brought Whitney in ahead of him that won the game. The contest ended at the end of the seventh inning when rain interfered. The scores:

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

Batteries—Petty and Hargreaves; Jones and Leggett. Time—1h. 32m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	0

Batteries—Benge and Lerian, May and Sukeforth. Time—1h. 5m.

NEW PLAN DEVISED FOR BILLIARD PLAY

MINNEAPOLIS (AP)—Substitution of an elimination system of district tournaments for the former round-robin plan in selection of billiard champions of America was announced Wednesday by C. A. Storer, director of players for the National Billiard Association of America. The new plan will apply to both three cushion and pocket billiards, the announcement said, but the balkline tournament does not come under the elimination system and will be staged as heretofore.

Under the new scheme the country will be divided into four sections, with 16 players in each division, North, East, South and West. These 16 will play one round of two or three games at 50 points, the losers automatically dropping out, until four contestants are left. These will play a round-robin tournament.

CUNNINGHAM WINS TITLE

TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—Robert Cunningham, Mississauga, defeated Arthur Hulbert, of Thornhill in the final for the Ontario Professional Golers Association championship and the Millar trophy over the Rosedale Golf Club course Wednesday by 1 up. He had a 74 against a 75. The match was squared at the fifteenth, but Hulbert missed a three-footer on the sixteenth for a half and the next two holes were halved. In the semifinals, Cunningham eliminated Andrew Kay, 2 and 1, and Hulbert conquered Frank Lock, 3 and 2.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	76	46	.610
Nashville	67	52	.563
New Orleans	64	51	.557
Atlanta	64	57	.529
Memphis	61	56	.521
Little Rock	50	69	.420
Mobile	46	68	.404
Chattanooga	46	70	.397

RESULTS AUG. 14

New Orleans 4, Atlanta 3.
Nashville 4, Memphis 3.
Chattanooga 16, Little Rock 5.
Birmingham 6, Mobile 0.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	75	47	.615
Toronto	69	56	.552
Baltimore	65	55	.542
Reading	64	55	.538
Montreal	60	63	.488
Buffalo	60	64	.484
Newark	56	64	.467
Jersey City	38	83	.314

RESULTS AUG. 14

Rochester 6, Baltimore 2.
Reading 3, Buffalo 2.

Austin Advances in Eastern Play

International Form Counts in Matches Leading to Quarterfinals

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RYE, N. Y.—International form counted greatly in the play of the matches leading into the quarterfinals of the singles, for both men and women, in the Eastern Association tennis championships at the Westchester Country Club Wednesday, and when the day was completed four members of the first 10, with two of the second 10, who have been displaying championship form all season, as well as the English star who heads the foreign invasion this season, Henry W. Austin, were included among the eight men survivors, while all eight of the seeded women, headed by Mrs. Thomas C. Bundy, and including two more of the first 10, as well as the best of the younger element, are still in the play. The only man outside of the leaders to survive was Harold A. MacGuffin of Philadelphia, and this is partly due to the default of George M. Lott Jr. in the singles, who was originally seeded third.

The singles play was devoted to bringing the players a round behind in the draw at the end of the play on Tuesday up to the others, and so William T. Tilden 2d and R Berkeley Bell were not included in the play, while Mrs. Bundy, Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., and Miss Sarah H. Palfrey were absentees among the women.

But the play of the remaining stars furnished quite enough stellar performances to make up for this, and the doubles also brought all of them into action. The star performance among the men was furnished by Henry W. Austin, who displayed the skill which has placed him near the top of British tennis for the first time on this trip in swamping F. X. Shields, former junior champion, who was once more in his old-time form, after a weakening which has been displayed all this season. But the carefully conceived and well-executed play of Austin left him with the upper hand all the way, to win at 6—3, 6—3. Only the service of the Britisher was still below the style of our leading players, though it did afford him many opportunities for getting to the net behind it.

The other British player, J. S. Olliff, made a hard and well-conceived struggle against Gregory S. Mangin, but the greater activity of the Newark player counterbalanced this after the first set, an Mangin came through victor, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4. The third foreign survivor, Gilbert Nunns of Toronto, fought a long match with Harold A. MacGuffin, but the latter had greater reserve power, and finally came through the marathon contest, 8—10, 7—5, 6—4.

Among the women contestants, Miss Mianne Palfrey caused some surprise, when she carried Miss Evelyn Parsons, regarded as one of the leaders of the California invasion among the younger set, to extra games in the final set, before the little Californian came through victor, 2—6, 6—3, 7—5. Miss Ethel L. Burkardt, another of the Californians, reversed the process when she swamped Miss Anne Page, 6—1, 6—0, and the other brackets were filled by Miss Penelope W. Anderson and Miss Mary R. Greef, both in straight sets.

The first round of both the doubles was completed, as well as the second round of the women. All the star teams came through without difficulty, but Mrs. Bundy, playing with Mrs. W. H. Pritchard, had a hard struggle, without much assistance from her partner, to defeat Miss Page and Miss Marie A. Fensterer, 9—7, 3—6, 8—6. The summary:

EASTERN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP
MEN'S SINGLES—Third Round

John H. Doeg, Santa Monica, defeated Melvin H. Partridge, New Rochelle, 6—0, 6—1.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated J. S. Olliff, England, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, defeated Bruce P. Barnes, Austin, Tex., 6—1, 6—1.

Julius Seligson, New York, defeated Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, 7—5, 6—4.

Harold A. MacGuffin, Philadelphia, defeated Gilbert Nunns, Toronto, 8—10, 7—5, 6—4.

Henry W. Austin, England, defeated F. X. Shields, New York, 6—3, 6—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Third Round

Miss Penelope W. Anderson, Richmond, Va., defeated Miss Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—0.

Miss Ethel L. Burkardt, San Francisco, defeated Miss Anne Page, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—0.

Miss Evelyn Parsons, Palo Alto, Calif., defeated Miss Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., 2—6, 6—3, 7—5.

Miss Mary R. Greef, Kansas City, defeated Miss Marie A. Fensterer, Englewood, N. J., 6—3, 6—1.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Second Round

Miss Edith A. Cross and Mrs. L. A. Harper defeated Miss Ethel L. Burkardt and Miss Carolyn Swartz, 3—6, 6—2, 7—5.

Mrs. T. D. M. Johnson and Miss Grace P. Surber defeated Miss Dorothy Blodgett and Mrs. W. M. Shedden, 6—2, 6—0.

Miss Mary R. Greef and Miss Penelope W. Anderson defeated Miss Evelyn Parsons and Miss Marian Hunt, 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Virginia Hilleary and Miss Dorothy Andrus defeated Mrs. Rose Taubele and Miss Norma Taubele, 6—1, 6—0.

Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., and Miss Josephine N. Cruikshank defeated Miss Elizabeth Rebold and Miss Dorothy Bundy, 6—1, 6—1.

Miss Virginia B. Rice and Miss Clara Louise Zinke defeated Miss Carolyn Babcock and Miss Helen Marlowe, 6—3, 6—3.

Miss Sarah H. Palfrey and Miss Mianne Palfrey defeated Mrs. F. M. Letson and Miss Ruth Bailey, 6—3, 6—4.

Mrs. T. C. Bundy and Mrs. W. H. Pritchard defeated Miss Anne Page and Miss Marie A. Fensterer, 9—7, 3—6, 8—6.

MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

Gilbert Nunns and A. L. Bruneau defeated H. P. Ammidown and E. G. Tarantolli, 6—3, 6—2.

Bruce P. Barnes and W. F. Coen Jr., defeated M. H. Partridge and A. B. Sheridan, 6—2, 8—6.

Frederic Mercur and J. G. Hall defeated Sidney Adelstien and Manfred Goldman, 11—9, 6—2.

F. X. Shields and D. C. Strachan defeated Abraham Bassford and William Cauldwell, 6—0, 6—3.

G. M. Lott Jr., and J. H. Doeg, defeated F. M. Bonneau and Elliott Binzen, 6—4, 6—3.

E. W. Feibleman and C. A. Anderson defeated Milton Coggins and Harold Tovrea, 6—4, 3—7, 6—4.

R. M. Lusch and Lawrence Hall defeated James Calder and Capt. A. J. Gore, 6—4, 6—2.

Kenneth B. Appel and W. Bradshaw Harrison defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum and F. C. Bagg, 6—2, 6—1.

R. Berkeley Bell and Gregory S. Mangin defeated Donald C. Cram and Howell McTyeirs, 6—1, 6—4.

H. H. Hyde and T. H. Wilber defeated Vincent Hockmeyer and Arthur Smith, 6—2, 6—0.

Second Round

W. T. Tilden 2d, and Francis T. Hunter defeated Gilbert Nunns and A. L. Bruneau, 6—3, 6—4.

R. B. Bell and G. S. Mangin defeated Henry Culley and Harold A. MacGuffin, 6—4, 7—5.

McLOUGHLIN TURNS TO GOLF

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Maurice E. McLoughlin has gone to golf. The California comet of tennis history is to be a candidate for the United States amateur golf championship at Pebble Beach, beginning Sept. 2. Following in the footsteps of his fellow Californian, Miss Mary K. Browne, the star of the game in the pre-war era, has deserted the court for the links, and has shown an ability in the other game which renders him qualified to take part in the blue-ribbon event of that sport.

GROVE WINS EIGHTEENTH

Athletics Show Usual Ability to Win in Extra Innings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	81	31	.723
New York	65	42	.607
Cleveland	58	52	.527
St. Louis	57	54	.513
Detroit	53	57	.482
Washington	46	61	.430
Chicago	43	58	.337
Boston	35	73	.324

RESULTS AUG. 14

Boston 4, St. Louis 1.
Philadelphia 5, Cleveland 3 (17 innings).
Detroit 17, New York 13.
Washington 11, Chicago 3.

A good indication of the enthusiasm and confidence that a team possesses is always afforded by that team's showing in extra-inning games. If it wins after nine innings have gone by consistently, then its ability in the pinch is unquestioned. And a pennant-winning club is usually the club that can be at its best at the crucial moments.

When the Philadelphia Athletics defeated Cleveland, Wednesday, in 17 innings, it was their fifth triumph out of six extra-inning games played by them this season. Once before, back in the middle of July, Cleveland and Philadelphia went into extra innings only to have the Athletics emerge the winners by the same score as that on Wednesday.

Seventeen innings is the longest game that the Athletics have played this season and Grove pitched the full distance with hardly a waver. Grove has been after his eighteenth victory for some time now. He won his seventeenth July 25 and since then had started five games, including Wednesday's. On July 30, he started against Detroit, but was relieved and Earnshaw was given credit for the victory. Aug. 3, he tried once more, but was again relieved, the game ending in a tie with St. Louis. On two other occasions before his victory Wednesday, he started, only to have to be relieved and his successors getting credit for the victories. Strange as it is, every game except the tied one that Grove has started since Aug. 25 has been won by the Athletics, but not credited to Grove.

Grove Must Work to Win 30

The possibility of Grove winning 30 games this season, one of the greatest heights aspired to by pitchers, is now very remote, for with only 42 games to play, Grove can hardly expect to get into more than 10 at the most and should he win all of them his record of victories will be only 28. He has a real task on his hands to win all of them, to say nothing of pitching and winning two more besides.

Another indication of a team's ability in the pinch is its victories by one-run margins. Philadelphia has won 15 games by one run this season to eight losses by that margin.

The 17-inning game was enlivened by the hitting of Foxx, Miller and the two Sewells of Cleveland. Foxx hit his twenty-eighth home run of the season in the seventeenth inning to win the game for the Athletics, while Miller made two doubles and two singles. Between them the two Sewells hit nine singles, Joseph making five of them. Yet only one run resulted from the hitting of the Sewells. The Indians made 20 hits to their opponents' 13.

Athletics Add to Lead

With the Yankees losing to Detroit by the large score of 17 to 13, a game which developed into a hitting campaign from the outset, the Athletics increased their lead in the league to 13½ games. Home runs were hit by Johnson and Gehringer of the Tigers while Ruth made three hits but could not connect for the circuit.

Washington came back strong Wednesday, after breaking its winning run of five straight, Tuesday, to defeat Chicago, 11 to 3. Thomas won his second straight game and was helped by the hitting of Cronin, recruit shortstop, who contributed a home run and two singles. The Boston Red Sox did something they have seldom done this season when they won their third straight game by defeating St. Louis in the series' opener, 4 to 1. Milton Gaston pitched a great game. The scores:

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0			
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		R	H	E
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	1
Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0			
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		R	H	E
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	20	0

Batteries—Grove and Cochrane, Perkins; Miller, Hudlin and L. Sewell. Losing pitcher—Hudlin. Time—3h. 25m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	2	0	7	1	0	0	2	5	x	17	15	5
New York	1	2	4	3	0	0	1	1	0	13	18	0

Batteries — Carroll, Graham, Prudhomme and Shea; Pipgras, Hoyt, Zachary, Moore. Winning pitcher—Carroll. Losing pitcher—Moore. Time—2h. 45m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	7	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	—	11	15	3
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	10	3

Batteries—Thomas and Tate; Walsh, McKain and Berg, Crouse. Losing pitcher—Walsh. Time—2h.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	4	10	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	0

Batteries—Milton Gaston and Berry; Gray, Kimsey and Schang. Losing pitcher—Gray. Time—1h. 50m.

SIDE-CAR RADIOS AID MOTORCYCLE POLICE

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—In its campaign against lawlessness, the Philadelphia Police Department will make use of radio, according to Lemuel E. Schofield, Director of Public Safety, who has asked the Federal Reserve Board for allocation of a wavelength for a 500-watt station exclusively for police work.

The police radio station will be located in West Philadelphia, far enough from other stations to prevent interference. Motorcycle squads will have receiving sets built in side cars and will tune in hourly for information from headquarters enabling them to apprehend lawbreakers.

CUICI AND TURNESA WIN

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. (AP)—Henry Cuici, local golfing star, and Joseph Turnesa, professional, defeated L. H. Diegel, Canadian open champion, and W. T. Mehlhorn, Metropolitan open titleholder, 4 and 3, in an exhibition game at the Mill River Country Club Wednesday afternoon. Cuici and Mehlhorn each scored 69 for the par 71 course.

CARDINALS SIGN COLLEGIAN

DENVER, Colo.—Ralph Prator, University of Colorado pitcher, has been signed by the St. Louis National League Baseball Club, Charles Barrett, scout for the National League champions, announced. Prator's work in a Denver semiprofessional tournament now under way impressed Barrett.

Vanitie Scores a 10-Minute Victory

Defeats the Resolute in Run From Newport to Mattapoisett

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MATTAPOISETT, Mass.—Gerard B. Lambert's Vanitie, sailed by Secretary of the Navy Charles Francis Adams, sailed to a ten-minute victory over Resolute in the run of the New York Yacht Club cruise from Newport here Wednesday. Vanitie took the lead at the start and was never in danger. Other winners were Istalena in Class M, Onawa in the 12-meter class, Shawara in the New York 40-foot class, and Nautilus in the 10-meter class.

The cup for sloops for Wednesday's run was taken by an international eight-meter boat, Johann Schlott's Sonny scoring the first major triumph registered so far in the cruise by a small boat. The schooner cup was won by Joseph Santry's Pielone.

Weather conditions early Wednesday were such that it seemed that another day of idleness would be necessary. But it was decided that conditions would be all right for racing later in the day. So the fleet made its way to the starting line, with the fog that had clung on since Monday being in evidence in the distance. The wind was from the south-southwest and was quite light. The starts were marked by the first use of the recall signal on the cruise, the M sloop Barbara and the 10-meter Shawara being forced to start a second time. The regatta committee electric cab-call signal functioned perfectly, and with the Corsair calling attention to it by short blasts of her powerful whistle, there was no excuse for missing it.

The fog that had lurked in the distance moved nearer after the last start and, after an hour's sailing, the fleet was in fog as thick as on Monday. It did not last until the finish, blowing off as the boats got into Buzzards Bay, between Cuttyhunk and Salterspoint, and from there to the finish line off Mattapoisett Harbor. The visibility was good, with patches of sunlight helping the fleet along. This was welcome, as the yachtsmen on the cruise are tired of racing in fog. The fleet returns to Newport Thursday, in order that the Astor Cup race, which was postponed from last Tuesday, can be run off Friday.

TWELFTH ROUND IN CHESS TOURNAMENT

CARLSBAD, Czechoslovakia (AP)—Twelfth round of the international chess masters' tournament at the Kurhaus was contested here Wednesday, nine of the games being drawn. The winners were Jose R. Capablanca of Cuba, Aron Nimzowitsch of Denmark, and Edgar Colle of Belgium.

Capablanca, with a victory over Johner of Switzerland, moved up into second place below Spielman of Austria, who was one of those who drew. Nimzowitsch is tied for third place with Dr. Milan Vidmar of Jugoslavia, and E. D. Boguljubow of Russia holds fifth place.

F. J. Marshall, the United States champion, drew an evenly contested game with Dr. Max Euwe of Holland. Two games were finished by Miss Vera Menchik of Russia, who drew with Gilg of Czechoslovakia in Wednesday's round and also drew Tigh Gruenfeld of Austria in their adjourned game from the ninth round.

ROWING QUARTERS UNDER WAY FRIDAY

NEW LONDON, Conn. (AP)—Three new buildings for the use of Harvard University rowing crews will be constructed at the university's property at Red Top, it was learned Wednesday. The buildings will consist of a dining hall, freshman crew quarters and a boathouse.

A new pier will also be built. The present dining hall, boathouse and pier will be demolished. Work will be started Friday. The new structures are part of the modernization plan started last spring with the construction of varsity crew quarters.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	80	37	.684
St. Paul	71	46	.607
Minneapolis	67	48	.583
Indianapolis	55	62	.470
Louisville	52	62	.456
Columbus	50	68	.424
Milwaukee	48	69	.410
Toledo	41	72	.363

RESULTS AUG. 14

Minneapolis 8, Toledo 3.
St. Paul 13, Columbus 3.
Louisville 4, Milwaukee 3.
Kansas City 5, Indianapolis 4.

McCARTHY NOT TO COMPETE

NEW YORK (AP)—Maurice McCarthy Jr. of Georgetown, metropolitan and New York state amateur golf champion, will be prevented by scholastic obligations from participating in the United States amateur golf championship at Del Monte, Calif., Sept. 2-7. McCarthy and Louis Little, faculty director of athletics at Georgetown, have agreed that the New York boy will remain out of the competition.

CLOSE MATCHES EXPECTED EARLY

U. S. Women's Tennis Title Draw Promises Action From Start of Play

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Close matches from the very start of play for the women's United States tennis championship next Monday at Forest Hills was insured by the draw made in the singles Tuesday, at the office of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, when 64 selected stars of the United States, Great Britain, Canada, South America, and Sweden were placed in their proper order under the auspices of Samuel H. Collum, president of the association, and other officials, as well as the heads of the Tennis Umpires Association.

Five of the first six ranking players of the United States, all participants at Wimbledon, with other players who have been making the best showing among those remaining in the United States this season, are the seeded list, as well as a foreign contingent composed chiefly of the British Wightman Cup team, with one Canadian, were placed in selected positions according to the rule.

Miss Helen N. Wills and Miss Helen M. Jacobs, as expected, headed the halves with Miss Betty Nuthall at the foot of the half headed by Miss Wills and Mrs. M. Holcroft-Watson at the very foot of the draw, as the British leader. The balance of the seeded list, Miss Edith A. Cross, Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory, Mrs. Thomas C. Bundy, of the Wimbledon players, are followed in turn by Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Miss Marjorie K. Gladman, and Miss Mary R. Greef, who superseded the three players ranked in the first 10 last year by reason of her performances this summer in eastern tournaments. All three of these, Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, of Dedham, Mass.; Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere, Southboro, Mass., and Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, Mass., are outside of the seeded list, but are all competing in the tourney.

The balance of the foreign contingent, Mrs. L. R. C. Michell, Mrs. Dorothy Shepperd-Barron, Mrs. B. C. Covell, as well as Miss Olive Wade of Toronto, Canadian champion, are at the foot of six of the eight sections. Mrs. Corbiere and Mrs. Chapin will encounter each other in the very first round, with the winner likely to encounter Miss Helen Wills in the second, as the champion has an easy task in her first match against Miss Katherine Lamarche, the Sea Bright junior. Other important matches of the first round will bring Miss Jacobs against Miss Penelope W. Anderson of Richmond, Va., and Miss Virginia B. Rice, the Foston player, against Miss Eleanor Goss, with the winners encountering each other. But it is at the foot of the draw that the real struggle will occur, with Miss Edith A. Cross, Miss Clara Louise Zinke, Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Mrs. Holcroft-Watson, the second English player, Miss Morrill, Miss Evelyn Parsons, Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank, Mrs. W. V. Hester Jr., Mrs. C. J. Hubbard Jr., formerly Miss Anna B. Fuller, and Miss Ethel L. Burkardt, are crowded into a group of 16, with several others of almost as great skill. The complete draw is as follows:

Upper Half

*Miss Helen N. Wills, Berkeley, Calif., vs. Miss Katherine Lamarche, Seabright.
Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, Mass., vs. Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere, Southboro, Mass.
Mrs. F. M. Letson, New York, vs. Miss Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J.
Mrs. Henry R. Guild, Boston, Mass., vs. *Miss Olive Wade, Toronto, Can.
*Miss Marjorie K. Gladman, Santa Monica, Calif., vs. Miss Margaret Blake, Boston.
Miss Jean A. Burritt, Toronto, Can., vs. Miss Marjorie L. Sachs, Boston.
Miss Elizabeth Warren, Wilmington, Del., vs. Miss Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, Mass.
Miss Eleonora R. Sears, Boston, vs. *Mrs. L. R. C. Michell, England.
*Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory, New York, vs. Mrs. G. E. Dorr, New York.
Miss Doris Balk, New York, vs. Mrs. J. Saunders Taylor, New York.
Miss Eleanor Holton, Boston, vs. Miss Dorothy Blodget, Provincetown, Mass.
Mrs. Bernard F. Stenz, New York, vs. Miss Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia.
*Mrs. Thomas C. Bundy, Santa Monica, Calif., vs. Miss Catherine Jones, New Canaan, Conn.
Miss Helen Marlowe, Los Angeles, vs. Mrs. W. M. Shedden, Boston.
Mrs. O. E. Gray, Toronto, Can., vs. Miss Gertrude Dwyer, New York.
Miss Cecelia Riegel, Philadelphia, vs. *Miss Betty Nuthall, England.

Lower Half

*Miss Helen M. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif. vs. Miss Penelope W. Anderson, Richmond, Va.
Miss Eleanor Goss, New York, vs. Miss Virginia B. Rice, Boston.
Mrs. W. H. Endicott, Boston, vs. Miss Gladys Hutchings, Bermuda.
B. W. I.
Mrs. D. A. Alston, England, vs. *Mrs. B. C. Covell, England.
*Miss Mary R. Greef, Kansas City, vs. Miss Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn.
Miss Clara Greenspan, New York, vs. Miss Carolyn Swartz, San Francisco.
Miss Ruth Bailey, St. Louis, vs. Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass.
Miss Anne Page, Philadelphia, vs. *Mrs. D. C. Shepperd-Barron, England.
*Miss Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, vs. Miss Marian Hunt, San Francisco.
Miss Marie A. Fensterer, Englewood, N. J., vs. Miss Marguerite Falkenburg, Chile.
Miss Tickay Thomasson, Sweden, vs. Mrs. W. V. Hester Jr., Kew Gardens, N. Y.
Miss Carolyn Babcock, Los Angeles, vs. Miss Clara Louise Zinke, Cincinnati, O.
*Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, San Francisco, vs. Mrs. C. J. Hubbard Jr., Boston.
Miss Ethel Burkardt, San Francisco, vs. Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, Mass.
Miss Evelyn Parsons, Palo Alto, Calif., vs. Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., Rye, N. Y.
Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Anna, Calif., vs. *Mrs. Michael Holcraft-Watson, England.

*Seeded.

Midwick Upsets Wichita Falls

Californians Qualify to Enter Final of Intercircuit Polo Tourney

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAKE FOREST, Ill.—An eight-goal team overwhelmed a 12-goal quartet when the Midwick Country Club of Los Angeles, Calif., outpointed Wichita Falls, Tex., 13 to 2, in the United States intercircuit championship of the United States Polo Association. Midwick, with smooth-working team play, but no outstanding star, thereby qualified for the final match Saturday. This is the only game the Californians played, as they drew a bye in the first round. Oakbrook Polo Club, a local outfit, and Fort Leavenworth, Kan., an army team, meet to determine the other entry for the final match.

The handicap of four goals with which Midwick began the game might well have been awarded the other team. Rated inferior by that many points, the Californians stepped right out and scored two goals in the first three minutes. Flashing team play with skillful mallet swinging featured this opening sally on the part of both teams. That gave Midwick a 6 to 0 lead.

Then the character of the play underwent a startling change. Where smooth passing, long hitting and sustained rushes had prevailed came milling, unorganized effort and the missing of shot after shot. At times the ball laid still while three and four players rushed by only to exhibit wild swings at it. This kind of thing continued until the sixth chukker, when the ball began to move up and down the field with something like consistent progress.

Critics pointed out that Wichita Falls was playing the man instead of the ball and this produced some thrilling incidents, but did nothing to advance the Texans' cause in the scoring table. The Southwestern champions got out individually to rush the ball down the field on many occasions, only to make poor shots when the scoring opportunity came. They also missed widely on a number of penalty shots.

C. B. Wrightsman, No. 1, was a star for the Pacific coast champions. He scored three goals and was an efficient unit of the passing attack. Howland Paddock, No. 3, also scored three times. Capt. G. E. Huthsteiner, back for Wichita Falls, was outstanding in his defensive play, but could not win the game alone. The summary:

MIDWICK	WICHITA FALLS
No. 1—C. B. Wrghtsman, Capt.)	Lieut. A. R. S. Barden
No. 2—N. S. McCarthy	C. H. Featherstone (Capt.)
No. 3 Howland Paddock	Cecil Childers
Back—Dr. H. H. Wilson	Capt. G. E. Huthsteiner

Score—Midwick 13, Wichita Falls 2. Goals—Wrightsman 3, Paddock 3, McCarthy 2, Jr. Wilson 1, handicap 4 for Midwick; Barden, Childers for Wichita Falls. Referee—Capt. W. J. White. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

MISS NORELIUS AND PRITCHARD TRIUMPH

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont. (AP)—Two Buffalo brothers, Frank and Stanley Pritchard, quit the choppy waters of Lake Ontario Wednesday night with first and second honors, respectively, in the two-mile professional swim of the Canadian National Railways. The course was so rough that most of the remaining 38 contestants were forced to stop before the finish. William S. Adlo of New York was third and Lyle Hubbard of Toledo fourth. No official time was announced. The Pritchard brothers swam the entire distance no more than 25 feet apart.

The water was not quite so rough for the women's swim decided earlier in the day. Miss Martha Norelius of New York, recent amateur, was an easy winner. Miss Evelyn Armstrong of Detroit was 75 yards behind Miss Norelius, whose time was 1h. 14m. 21s. Miss Ruth Tower of Denver was third, nine seconds behind the runner-up. Miss Ethel Hertele of New York failed to start.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	28	17	.622
Hollywood	27	17	.614
Mission	27	18	.600
Los Angeles	27	18	.600
Oakland	22	23	.489
Portland	22	22	.500
Sacramento	16	27	.372
Seattle	9	36	.200

RESULTS AUG. 14

Los Angeles 6, Mission 5.
San Francisco 5, Hollywood 4.
Sacramento 9, Oakland 8.
Portland 2, Seattle 1.

PROVIDENCE WINS 2—2

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Providence defeated New Bedford, 3 to 2, here Wednesday in an American League Soccer game which was full of action from start to finish. After Tonner and Florie had given the visitors a two-goal lead in the first half, Providence came from behind to take the game. Paterson scored the first Providence goal six minutes before the interval and Dick equalized in the second period. Fitzpatrick scored the winning goal after 29 minutes of the second half.

BROTHERS CHALLENGE BROTHERS

CHICAGO (AP)—The Marlatt Brothers of Hawk Spring, Wyo., have accepted a challenge from the Stanzak Brothers for the "brothers baseball championship of the world." The contest probably will be played here late in October, after the close of the season of the league in which the Marlatt Brothers are playing. The Marlatts include nine brothers, while the Stanzak Club is composed of 10 brothers, ranging in age from 15 to 33 years.

TWILIGHT PLAYER GETS CHANCE

PHILADELPHIA — Holstein, star pitcher of the Wentz-Olney semiprofessional baseball club of this city will join the New York Yankees in the fall, according to an announcement made here by the club management. Holstein's latest bid to fame was a no-hit, no-run eight-inning game against the North Phillies in a twilight game, which he easily won, 5 to 0. He struck out 16 batters and only one man reached first, and that was through an error.

GIANTS SIGN PITCHER

VANCOUVER, B. C. (AP)—William

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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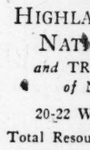

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: EMILY DICKINSON.

Where: The United States.

When: Nineteenth century.

Why famous: An American poet. Mr. Conrad Aiken, writing a preface for the English edition of her "Selected Poems," referred to the contents as "perhaps the finest by a woman in the English language." Critics have likened her work to that of William Blake—those minute verses of hers, packed with such weighty import.

Emily Dickinson was born at Amherst, Mass., and there spent her life, her father having been a lawyer and treasurer of Amherst College. Nothing much may be said of how she spent her days; there were practically no events to record. She was a normal child, eager, happy and blessed with a sense of humor. Then came a romance which ended in tragedy. Thereupon Emily withdrew deliberately into herself, withdrew not alone her person, but also her thinking. People still conjecture as to her motives. For hers was an important age in American literary history, when Emerson, Thoreau, Hawthorne, Whitman and Melville were writing. Yet Emily would not seek them out and even made it clear to Thomas Wentworth Higginson, then editor of the Atlantic Monthly, that, if he wished to see her, he must come where she was. At the age of 23, she remarked: "I do not go from home."

Her verses, of which she wrote about 500, were spontaneous expressions of her thinking: they were never intended for publication, for she wrote them casually on loose slips of paper which she sometimes tucked into her letters. It was not until 1890, four years after her passing, that the first volume of her poetry was published; a second and a third series followed in the course of the '90s, yet her readers were few until a comparatively recent date when, 40 years after the verses were written, her fame suddenly grew, until it knew no bounds. From her fascinating, if slightly morbid and conceited mentality came a quality of writing supremely unique. Sometimes superficial, often erratic, she was forever provocative, forever quaint and humorous, extraordinarily delicate in her touch. What if she had slight regard for the literary conventions? Genius has been always untrammeled by such exactions and the world is content to accept Emily Dickinson as she was.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. How can celanese, an artificial silk fabric, be detected?—*Fashions Page* 20
2. Which is the stronger, cotton fiber or wool?—*Odds and Ends* 20
3. For what purpose were old razor blades recently used in Africa?—*World's Opinion*.. 20
4. What is one of the distinguishing qualities of the book, "All Quiet on the Western Front"? — *Book Page* 20
5. What is said to be the secret ambition of the nomadic Scot?—*Editorial* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Patient

This word comes under the list of attributes much to be desired and, fortunately, capable of being cultivated. It is derived from the Latin *pati*, meaning "to suffer," but there is as much emphasis on the enduring as on the affliction.

Being patient, one endures affliction or trouble or evil of any kind with composure, without discontent or complaint. A patient disposition enables one to continue a course of action without being daunted by difficulties or discouraged by provocations. It is characterized by calmness and equanimity.

Faith and love are the foundation stones for patience. One who quietly awaits the course or issue of events has formed or cultivated a composure which makes life happy not only for himself, but for all those about him. He is constant in pursuit of the most worth-while rewards of life with a calm diligence which surmounts petty trouble or inconveniences.

Pa'-tient is pronounced like pa'-shent, first syllable accented. Sound *a* as in *late*, *e* as in *recent*.

"He bore it with a patient shrug."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

A Quotation for Today

IN EVERY heart there is a consciousness of some duty or other required of it; that is the will of God. He that would be saved must get up and do that will—if it be but to sweep a room or make an apology, or pay a debt.—GEORGE MACDONALD

Odds and Ends

Transatlantic Records

In 1492 the Santa Maria sailed across the Atlantic in 69 days; in 1620 the Mayflower required 63 days; in 1819 the Savannah, the first steamship, lowered the record to 26 days.

Icelandic Bread

Icelanders beat dried codfish to a powder, which is used as a substitute for flour in making bread.

Fifty Years Ago and Now

Fifty years ago the population of the United States was 45,000,000; today it is approximately 120,000,000. The national wealth, however, has grown from $40,000,000,000 to $400,000,000,000 during the period.

World's Automobiles

There is an average of one automobile to every 71 persons in the world.

The Children's Corner

Percy and Edward Put to Sea

"WHAT, more than anything else," said Uncle Peter, "decided the Pigs and the Elephants to go to Pollywog Island for the summer was that Hugo Elephant, Mr. Elephant's brother, had a cottage there. That influenced the Elephants, and when Mr. and Mrs. Elephant told Mr. and Mrs. Pig what

"I Wouldn't Want to Go Without Percy, Uncle Hugo," Said Edward.

a fine summer place Mr. Hugo Elephant told them Pollywog Island was, why, then Mr. and Mrs. Pig talked it over and decided that they would go to Pollywog Island, too."

"You never told us anything about Hugo Elephant," said Jimmie.

"I expect he was a nice uncle for Edward," said Jennie.

"He was," said Uncle Peter. "A fine uncle. You see, Hugo Elephant was a person who had retired from business with what is called a competence."

"What does that mean, Uncle Peter?" asked Jimmie.

"It means," said Uncle Peter, "that Hugo, who had been in the ice cream business, had made so much more money than he spent that at last he could afford to spend more money than he made. So he gave up his ice cream business and lived on Pollywog Island in summer and traveled in Europe in winter.

"Every time he traveled in Europe he brought back two nice toys, one for his nephew Edward Elephant and the other for his nephew Edward's little friend Percy Pig. And among the other things that Uncle Hugo Elephant had at Pollywog Island was a fine yacht in which he spent many happy hours idling over the placid surface of Pollywog Bay."

"I suppose he took Percy and Edward out in the yacht," said Jennie.

"The very evening of the day the elephants had arrived at Pollywog," said Uncle Peter, "they all sat on the porch of Uncle Hugo's cottage looking out over Pollywog Bay. Edward Elephant sat on his Uncle Hugo's knee, and Mrs. Elephant sat in a rocking-chair with her knitting, and Mr. Elephant sat in another rocking chair eating peanuts."

"Where was Mrs. Hugo Elephant?" asked Jennie.

"There wasn't any," said Uncle Peter. "So there they sat, and from where they sat they could see Uncle Hugo's yacht, the 'Goldfish' riding at anchor on the placid bay.

"'Tomorrow, Edward,' said Uncle Hugo, 'I will take you out in the "Goldfish."'

"'And Percy,' said Edward. 'I wouldn't want to go without Percy, Uncle Hugo.'

"'Why, of course, Percy,' said Uncle Hugo heartily. 'We couldn't go without Percy. I will be captain and you will be first mate and Percy will be second mate. Capt. Hugo Elephant and First Mate Edward Elephant and Second Mate Percy Pig.'

"'If you don't mind, Uncle Hugo,' said Edward, 'I'd rather be second mate.'

"'Then we'll fix it that way,' said Uncle Hugo. "Captain Elephant, First Mate Percy Pig, Second Mate Edward Elephant.'

"'That would be fine,' said Edward.

"'It wouldn't do at all, Hugo,' said Mrs. Elephant, looking up from her knitting. 'Percy will want Edward to be first mate.'

"'Then I suppose I'll have to do without any mates,' said Uncle Hugo. 'I'll be captain and Edward and Percy will be able seamen. Captain Elephant, Able Seaman Percy Pig and Able Seaman Edward Elephant.'

"And that," said Uncle Peter, "was the way it was next morning when the yacht 'Goldfish' put to sea on the placid bay."

Arithmetic Puzzle

This workman has just received an increase in pay. His former salary was 5½ times the amount of the advance and his pay envelope now contains $52. How much did his increase amount to?

Answer to Signboard Puzzle published Aug. 14: To Cincinnati, Cleveland and Dayton.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Well, I certainly played a good joke on myself today!
I saw the Boss running out on a long plank and I followed him—
But he jumped into the water and that made the plank bounce me up in the air about three feet!
And the next thing I knew I was making a big splash in the water! Wow, wasn't I surprised!
But when I swam out everybody clapped their hands and seemed to think it was a good trick—until I shook myself and splashed a lot of water on them!

"I Record Only the Sunny Hours"

Recompense

(From San Mateo Times)

Columbus, O.

A LITTLE village in southern Ohio has been blessed for 47 years by the services of an old-fashioned doctor. He kept books, but he never sent a bill to anyone for professional services. The patients paid if, when and what they could. Said this man:

"Anybody can make money. I have found my recompense in the satisfaction of service."

The other evening, in the village town hall, a host of grateful friends gave a little surprise party for him. He was presented with a purse said to contain "part of the fees the doctor had forgotten." The purse contained over $1000. And out at the curb in front of the building he was presented a fine new automobile!

It is a beautiful story, from every aspect. The world needs more such examples of faithful, unselfish service. And it very greatly needs more such examples of sincere gratitude joyously expressed.

On With the Dance

Pasadena, Calif.

IT IS the custom in this city to hold, throughout the summer, Friday evening dances at one of the large municipally managed parks. The edict of the board of directors is that men must wear coats when on the dance courts. Often youths desiring to participate in the evening's pleasure, and not aware of this ruling, seek admission coatless and with light shirts open at the neck in deference to the rising scale of the thermometer.

Heretofore all such comers were debarred from sharing in this open-air pastime, but recently, when acquainted with the situation, the wife of a well-known natural scientist who lived near by commandeered the extra coats of her husband and sons and satisfactorily settled the question by lending these garments to members of the coatless clientele.

In Lighter Vein

Sauce for the Goose

Porter: "Miss, yo' train is coming."

Pedantic Passenger: "My good man, why do you say 'your train' when you know that the train belongs to the company?"

Porter: "Dunno, miss. Why do yo' say 'mah man' when yo' knows Ah belongs to mah wife?"—*Pathfinder.*

The Vacation Lament

I do not know, I do not care,
How far it is to anywhere;
I only know that where I'm not
Is always an alluring spot.
—*Expositor.*

—Passing Show

Teacher: "Now what is it that holds the earth in space?"

Boy: "That iron bracket."

The Wrong Remark

Colonel (as examinations begin): "Well, young man, the next time I see you, I hope you'll be a lieutenant."

Candidate: "Thank you, sir. The same to you, sir."—*West Pointer.*

Many Kinds

"Do you keep powder here?" asked the city young lady at the village stores.

"Yes, madam," said the shopkeeper. "Washing, baking, custard, plate, face, tooth, insect, and gun!"—*Pearsons.*

Helping Out

Father (to accepted suitor for his daughter's hand): "Now that you're practically one of the family, I wonder if you'd go downstairs and give the cook notice?"—*Pearson's.*

The Retort Courteous

Mistress: "Was your last place a good one, Janet?"

Servant (after deliberation): "Well, ma'am, I used not to think so."—*Humorist.*

Brevities

New Yorker: The President is taking steps to put the post office on a self-supporting basis. We have a gloomy foreboding that they are going to subtract some more stickum from the stamps.

Louisville Times: Little did our grandparents think the day would ever come when young people wouldn't live at home until they were married.

Atlanta Constitution: A farmer writes that he operates his car on egg money and he wants someone to take his hens off to one side and tell them of that 6 cents a gallon tax on gasoline.

Detroit News: A type of sweet potato grown in the Virgin Islands achieves a weight of 150 pounds, but we suppose in the seed catalogues it is represented as a good 500, at least.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

China's Plea Denied

SOME weeks ago the Monitor hazarded the opinion that it was unfortunate for China that, coincidentally with the presentation of its demand at Washington for the termination of the extraterritorial privileges enjoyed by foreigners, civil war should have broken out again. There seems to be justification for that prophecy in Secretary Stimson's very restrained and temperate, but at the same time conclusive, note of last week in which the refusal of the United States to surrender these privileges was made clear. That the insistence of this and other nations upon the exemption of their citizens resident in China from the operation of local laws is a discrimination against that country is, of course, true. And yet the fault for its existence does not rest upon the nations which claim the privilege.

When the traders of the Occident first sought admission to the markets of China they were repulsed with contumelious epithets such as "outer barbarians," or "white foreign devils." They were refused the right to land on the shores of that Nation. They were treated as outcasts and pariahs whose presence in China would be injurious to that country, and could justly be violently opposed. In course of time the pressure of the Western nations forced the Chinese to yield a foothold, but it was grudgingly given in the right to settle on certain pestilential mud-flats along the coast, while at the same time the Chinese denied to them any sort of protection of either courts or authorities outside of these local concessions.

When, to the amazement of the Orientals, Hong Kong, and the foreign settlement of Shanghai became rich, prosperous and monumental in the character of their buildings, and furthermore furnished an object lesson in the orderly methods of policing and the administration of law, the Chinese sought to take back that which they had so grudgingly granted. Furthermore, they suddenly discovered that the consular courts to which they had consigned foreign settlers were an affront to the dignity and authority of China. With a growing sense of nationalism the Chinese Government first began its crusade against extraterritoriality, and intimations have not been lacking that it would ultimately demand the surrender of the concessions made in the past.

It is not, however, in past history that the reason for insistence upon the rights of extraterritoriality should be based. If conditions in China were such that foreigners could be assured of protection and of justice in the native courts, there would be no reason for insistence upon the maintenance of present privileges. Unhappily, there can be no confidence that China is prepared to render such protection or to administer such justice. It is still in the throes of a civil war, and moreover the curious trend of the Chinese mind still makes impracticable the enforcement upon it of Western standards of even-handed justice.

The world as a whole thinks well of China. Notwithstanding the way in which Western settlement was for a long time repelled and impeded, there is a certain sentimental liking for the Chinese people which has been manifested time and again by the action of Western nations in intervening to prevent the spoliation of China by her neighbors. The action of the United States Government in returning the Boxer indemnity is but an isolated manifestation of this sentiment, but it is of sufficiently recent date to act as a set-off to Secretary Stimson's present attitude. It was an administration of which the Secretary was himself a member that returned this money, and it would be manifestly unjust to accuse him or the Nation for which he speaks of any inherent hostility to the Chinese.

Nor do we think valid the contention frequently brought forward by Chinese diplomatists, that the insistence of Western nations upon extraterritoriality acts as an obstacle to Chinese progress along Western lines. They need but look at their neighbor, Japan, which in the earlier days of its foreign relations was as intransigent as China has been. Japan chose to Westernize herself, and has been accepted in the family of fully civilized nations. China chose to remain Eastern, and must, therefore, accept the status of an Oriental people.

Gaining the Public Ear

PERHAPS no recent presidential action has met more widespread approbation than Mr. Hoover's decision to receive callers only after they have stated their business. Few Americans, whatever their party or place, have enjoyed having the White House made into a sounding board for propaganda. Unable to "crash" any other gate to publicity, individuals and groups could call upon the Chief Executive, make him listen to their particular plea, and announce—sometimes in a misleading manner—that they had conferred with the President upon such and such a proposition and that he was "considering it seriously"—or even that he "looked favorably upon it."

A supersensitized press was largely to blame. Of course, if John Doe of East Westwood gets into the White House and says two words about his project for putting overcoats on polar bears, that is news in East Westwood, and possibly even in West Eastwood, but it hardly seems an excuse for the whole Republic to be subjected to all the harrowing details of John's scheme. Yet under the old rule almost any small-time "cause" could use the White House for a megaphone. If jumping off Brooklyn Bridge wouldn't gain the public ear, a well-press-agented "conference" with the President might.

Few will regret that this cap-and-bells performance has ceased, that these unofficial "White House spokesmen" will, at any rate for the time being, speak no more.

Why Not General Staffs for Peace?

DURING the last decade governments have more and more turned to economic experts and asked assistance in fiscal and industrial difficulties. The finances of numerous Latin-American countries have been reorganized under the direction of American experts. Poland and Austria—to select only two European examples—have appealed to the Western world for advice in rehabilitating their currencies. The Dawes and Young plans for dealing with reparations bear eloquent evidence to the success of nonpolitical experts in the international field. All such interventions, however, have been for special problems. Not until those problems became acute did governments appeal to nongovernmental persons. But why wait until the problems are acute? Why not a general staff to plan in economic matters as the general staffs plan in military and naval matters?

Answers to these questions may be given by the Labor Government in Great Britain. Just before the adjournment of the House of Commons, Ramsay MacDonald announced that general economic questions of major importance would be referred to the Committee of Civil Research. "That body," he said, "is a committee under my chairmanship, and I propose that in the future it should consist of a nucleus of cabinet ministers, to whom will be attached men and women who can best assist with whatever business is before it." He proposed to consider later "how best to make this committee useful as part of our machinery of government." In giving this undertaking, Mr. MacDonald was not lacking in caution. For the present, at least, experts will be used sparingly and occasionally. The nature and extent of the research will be determined by the members of the Committee of Civil Research who are also members of the Cabinet.

But why should not modern governments go further? Why should they not set up economics general staffs in the same way that they set up military and naval general staffs? If a general staff for war, why not a general staff for peace? To be sure, if military general staffs had their way, they would transform every nation into an armed camp and make it a standing menace to its neighbors. Executives and legislatures, chosen by electorates, examine proposals of the war staffs, scrutinize their calculations of relative strength and strategic advantages, and then, in the light of the foreign policies which their country wishes to pursue, decide how far money and men shall be used in war preparations. Why, similarly, should not proposals be continuously put forward by experts summoned to advise a government in respect of its action on finance, unemployment, industrial organization, housing, and a host of other matters, which, nowadays, are the concern of executives and legislatures?

Of course, if governments set up economics staffs (as they have set up military staffs), recommendations would have to be pared down. Experts frequently take insufficient account of the temper of a country. They ignore the fact that politics must often be a matter of the second best. Governments do not what is ideally wise, but what is at the moment politically expedient. This is inevitable. Public discussion, however, could determine what portion of the recommendations of economic experts should be put on the statute books, just as, at present, it determines how far a cruiser program as recommended by the naval experts should be accepted. Publicity and discussion should not be feared, but welcomed.

The idea of an economics general staff is not a new one. It was adumbrated by Sir William Beveridge several years ago. Lord Haldane's Report on the Machinery of Government stressed the need for continuous research on problems with which statesmen must deal. Writers on public administration have long been unable to see why governments should not for economic matters imitate their organization for war planning. When the full history of the economic recovery of Germany comes to be written, an interesting story will be told of the reliance of German politicians on the recommendations of economists and bankers who had no connection with the Government. The time may soon come when all modern governments will have general staffs for peace as well as for war.

Money That Really Educates

ONE of the gratifying results of American prosperity is the generous use of money for cultural purposes. Libraries and art museums have received munificent gifts. Foundations and fellowships have been established for talented youth. Symphony orchestras have been permanently endowed. Even those among the wealthy who have little interest in books, pictures or music have recognized the advertising value of supporting artistic undertakings.

Universities and schools have been among the most fortunate beneficiaries of this generosity. Fabulous sums have been bestowed upon institutions for the higher education of youth in both the humanities and the professions. Such benefactions have been regarded with satisfaction not only by the recipients but by the public. There has been little or none of that moral indignation which swept the United States when some of its early millionaires began to lavish their wealth upon churches and libraries. Today the cry of "tainted money" is not heard in the land. Presumably the American people believe that the funds now being so generously dispensed have been acquired legitimately, and that philanthropy and not conscience has prompted these benefactions.

Certainly it is pleasant to see colleges and schools thus liberated from economic pressure. It is desirable that educational institutions should have modern plants and equipment. It is also desirable that in acquiring these material aids to instruction they should remember that such possessions are means to an educational end. Expensive buildings have their use; they do not constitute a school or a university. The final justification of expenditures on these institutions is that they shall turn out men and women of character, fitted to lead and to serve.

In fulfilling this purpose, schools and colleges must rely more on instruction than on housing. It is the members of the faculty that make a great university or a great college. For many years American instructors have served education for a remuneration often less than adequate. For the most part they still are handicapped by insufficient salaries. Patrons of education and those who administer their gifts would do well to consider the needs of the men and women on whom the standing and real success of educational institutions depend.

Let us be grateful that American schools and colleges are so well provided with the material means of education. Let us not be led into confusing endowments with resources, or equipment with intellectual and social achievement.

A House by the Side of the Road

HOW often the tourist's eyes are gladdened and his thought refreshed as, motoring through some New England hamlet, he comes upon a typical little white house, nestling at a corner of the highway, its starched-curtained windows, like kindly eyes beneath wise and wrinkled brows, seeming to gaze out on the hurrying procession with unperturbed tolerance.

Venerable oaks or maples, stretching verdant arms protectingly over its eaves and throwing cool puddles of shadow on its stone doorstep, conspire to give to the little house a secure and sequestered look. With its flagstone walk bordered by phlox, larkspur and hollyhock, the whole seems like a scene from a more leisurely age brought to the roadside through the agency of some marvelous lens of nature, and hospitably beckoning the wayfarer to pause, enter, rest and reflect.

It is conceivable that the dwellers in such a home, built after the old manner and maintained in the old tradition, may be unaware of the great service they are rendering a sometimes too blasé motoring public merely by unassumingly following their own bent in keeping their little half acres each one a note of modest tranquillity in a hurrying, city-dwelling age. Many an automobilist, deeply concerned with getting nowhere in particular as quickly as possible, glimpsing one of these old and deeply loved homes drives on with a sense of unvoiced gratitude for this gentle touch of peace. The little white house by the side of the road holds out its hand "where the race of men goes by," and its influence, like the voice of some calm counselor, seems to say: "Why all the haste, my friend? Behold, here is peace and contentment."

This, it seems, is a part of the message a not inconsiderable number of city motorists carry back with them from these little well-kept rural homes. And for that, if for no other reason, it seems likely that the modern trend toward apartment dwelling may not result in a diminution of their number.

Politics, Drama and the Press

A FEW weeks ago a play dealing with events in the Russian revolution had a brief run in London. Dramatically it seems to have been neither very good nor very bad, but the taste of its author in dealing with contemporary, or nearly contemporary, persons and events was made the subject of severe criticism. English drama is traditionally nonpolitical; it is perhaps odd, since English genius has most signally manifested itself in the sphere of politics and of the theater, that there should be so little connection between the two.

From time to time the stage has broken down the barriers that separate it from the political world. The wife of James I used to go to the theater in order to laugh at the burlesques of her husband, while a writer in 1605 declared that the drama spared neither "king, state, nor religion." It may be remembered, too, that the Earl of Essex relied on the famous speech in Shakespeare's "Richard II," which declares that "This royal throne of kings, . . . this England, is now leas'd out, . . . Like to a tenement or pelting farm," to raise the citizens of London in rebellion against Elizabeth.

None the less, in spite of these exceptions, the tradition of English drama is definitely nonpolitical. Several reasons might be advanced in partial explanation. Aside from the censorship, with its rigid supervision over the theater, perhaps the chief reason is that the British public, unlike the public of ancient Greece, has always been able to get its politics from other sources than the drama. When the drama was at its most flourishing, the sermon, and especially the political sermon, was extraordinarily popular, and rendered the political play superfluous. Today the theater as a political agent is outdistanced by the vast resources of the cheap press.

Editorial Notes

How many lines through the S of a dollar sign? Two always, most anyone will say; but most fonts of type make it one and many typewriters have it one. No use to look on either the old or the new dollar bill. Almost every other designation of its value is there but the dollar sign. Originally it was a combination of U. S., then they rubbed off the bottom of the U. Eventually, it would seem, they may eliminate the U altogether.

Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt says if "fair-minded people" knew of the shocking cases of gangsters' attacks on prohibition enforcement agents they would not "be too hasty in lavishing sympathy on violators of the law who get wounded in the course of arrest." There always are two sides to a question.

That 15,000 spectators from all parts of the world witnessed the recent horse show in Dublin indicates that, in spite of airplanes and other modern inventions, the "friend of man" still has his devoted followers.

The Labor Government's Honeymoon Over

BEING THE DIARY OF A POLITICAL PILGRIM

LONDON

THE adjournment of Parliament has brought to an end the first phase of the new Labor Government. It was what may be called a honeymoon phase. The Nation was anxious that Ramsay MacDonald's Ministry, though it did not possess a majority either in the House of Commons or the Nation, should receive every chance to solve the international and domestic problems which confronted it. The two opposition parties, if they were not so anxious for the success of the Government, saw clearly the folly of premature attack.

The composition of the Ministry itself was well received by the country. It contained few surprises, except that J. H. Thomas became a kind of superminister for unemployment, without any departmental portfolio. Philip Snowden was the obvious man to be Chancellor of the Exchequer, after his success in 1924. Arthur Henderson went to the Foreign Office, where he will probably prove to be a sound and sensible, but in no way sensational, Foreign Minister, and a shrewd makeweight to the more dramatic personality of the Prime Minister, Mr. MacDonald.

The rest of the offices were filled partly with the old stagers of the Labor Party, and of the trade unions which are the mainstay of the Labor Party, and partly by younger men, some representing the intellectuals of the Labor movement, some being converts from Liberalism in the days of its distress. There is a good deal of talent in the latter group and its members are likely to take the lead in the House of Commons as their experience increases and the older trades unionists disappear.

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Perhaps the most noteworthy characteristic of the Ministry was that it excluded all the outstanding figures of the "radical" or left wing of the Labor movement. John Wheatley, who, as Minister for Health in the last Labor Government, was an outstanding Parliamentary success and a good administrator, is no longer on the front bench. James Maxton is not there; nor are a number of other "left wingers." Mr. MacDonald was determined on moderation—and perhaps his extremists preferred to await their opportunity rather than taste the sweets of office at once in a moderate ministry. Anyhow, both the Ministry and its program are as far removed from revolution as could well be conceived.

There is no doubt, too, that its earliest utterances produced a sense of disappointment, at any rate among its own followers. After the prodigious promises which had poured forth, not from official manifestoes, but from countless unreported Labor platforms, after the hurricane campaign which the Liberals had conducted in favor of strong government action to diminish unemployment, the Ministry proved to be almost intolerably cautious in its early days. Mr. Thomas brought forward a meager program of public works; there was hesitation about raising the compulsory school age to fifteen; the miners were asked not to embarrass the Government by pressing for the fulfillment of the election pledge to restore immediately the seven-hour day.

There were one or two minor progressive decisions. The Government announced that it would adhere to the Washington Hours Convention and that it was in favor of signing the Optional Clause, requiring it to refer all justiciable disputes to the International Court at The Hague. But even the tremendous press publicity which surrounded the discussions between Mr. MacDonald and General Dawes about the Anglo-American naval problem, though they proved the restoration of a thoroughly friendly atmosphere, did not produce any specific agreement about a new "yardstick" or any very sensational reductions in naval building programs.

The one act which seemed to prove that the new Ministry was resolved on striking out on a progressive line of its own, and was not content to pursue the cautious methods of its conservative predecessors in office, was its decision to ask for the resignation of Lord Lloyd, the vigorous and autocratic High Commissioner in Egypt, on the ground that it was clearly going to be impossible to expect him to carry out the more liberal policy to which it felt committed. If this act caused some heartburning among Conservatives, it greatly restored the prestige of the Government among its own following.

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The events of the last few weeks, however, are no indication of the situation as it will be when Parliament reassembles next November. The honeymoon will certainly be over. The left wing of the Labor Party will have recovered from its satisfaction at Labor's success at the polls and will demand a real installment of the Labor millennium. The Conservatives will take off the gloves and will start to "oppose" in earnest. The Government will have had time to formulate its policy, which it has not yet had time to do, and will be expected to grapple with current problems in earnest and to produce results.

The real difficulties of the Government are likely to arise in the industrial sphere. Definite promise was made to the miners that the first act of a Labor Government would be the repeal of the eight-hour act of 1926, and the annual meeting of the Miners' Federation has just decided to hold the Government to its promise. Yet everybody knows that to attempt to restore the seven-hour day immediately would be to throw the mining industry once more into confusion, to make many mines unpayable, and to increase unemployment.

Then a strike or lockout recently began in the cotton industry which is proving hard to solve, and trouble is also threatening in the woolen industry. At the same time, no marked improvement in the general trade position is visible, the absorption of gold by the United States and France is liable to cause a rise in the bank rate, and the Hague conference on the Young plan may not result in an easy agreement. The Government is likely to have plenty of trouble, not of its own seeking, on its hands by the end of the year.

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Finally, there is the Liberal Party. The Government is in a minority in the House of Commons. It can defeat the Conservatives alone, but, if the Liberals vote with the Conservatives, the Government will be defeated. The Liberals at the moment are anxious to support the Government in any sane and progressive policy which will produce disarmament and peace abroad, and will reduce unemployment and solve the housing shortage at home. But they will countenance no step toward nationalization or Socialism, and they are bent on obtaining an amendment to the electoral law which will enable them to secure representation in Parliament proportionate to the number of votes they poll in the elections.

The Government, at the moment, is very conciliatory to the Liberal Party, for it wants two years in which to gain experience and develop its program before facing the electorate and asking for a majority with which to carry it out. It has agreed to the appointment of a speakers' conference to consider electoral reform. But it certainly does not want to strengthen Liberalism at the expense of Labor. It may be that the Conservatives will prove more willing to concede electoral reform than Labor, which may change the Liberal attitude to the Government. Altogether, therefore, the political situation which will be disclosed when Parliament reassembles is not likely to lack interest and even excitement.

Notes From Argentina

BUENOS AIRES

AT THE Fourth of July banquet, held this year at the Plaza Hotel, more than 300 people sat down to dinner. In his speech, Boies Hart, president of the American Society of the River Plate, remarked that, even though the projected United States tariff schedules should have the effects on Argentine exportation to America which some Argentines have been anticipating, it might still be a blessing in disguise. "General experience has been that tariff walls do not destroy international commerce," he added. The president of the society impressed this latter point with emphasis, in a review of "national achievement, progress and relations with world neighbors." Other speakers at the gathering were the United States Ambassador, Robert Woods Bliss, lately returned to Argentina, and the British Ambassador, Sir Malcolm Arnold Robertson.

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Recent distinguished visitors to Argentina include a Prussian prince and a Brazilian poetess. Prince Louis Ferdinand Hohenzollern, second son of the former Crown Prince, visited Buenos Aires three years ago while still a student at Bonn. Now he has returned in order to take up a position with the Buenos Aires Ford agency, as well as to make detailed studies of the Argentine immigration question. Señora Maria Lacerda de Moura, the Brazilian lecturer and writer, had plans for a series of six lectures in Buenos Aires. She also intends to contribute articles to the leading journals in this city.

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The daily newspaper, La Nacion, recently inaugurated a weekly magazine which takes the place of the usual literary and illustrated Sunday supplements heretofore printed by it. The new magazine has been favorably received by press and public alike. It is as yet too early to make any positive comment upon the publication, though the first number put out did not attain the high literary standard one might expect from La Nacion, notable always for the qualities of its literary contributions which include many names famous in both Europe and the United States.

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The Argentine press has lately had cause to praise the munificence of Simon Guggenheim, who has founded scholarships for Latin-American students. La Nacion had a leading article on the subject, commenting on the high example set by the United States philanthropist and declaring that, among the many educational efforts made in North America, this is one of the finest and most open-minded yet recorded.

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The Uruguayan Senate has suggested the idea of a bridge joining Argentina and Uruguay. Such a bridge would not only facilitate commercial relations between the two countries, but also be of great convenience to Argentine trade with Paraguay and the interior of Bolivia. Whether the bridge will be constructed remains to be seen, although the reports on the project have up till now been favorable. It will probably, however, in any case be quite some time before anything definite is done.

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Open spaces are fairly numerous in Buenos Aires, which in summer is made gay by the profusion of flowering shrubs, palm trees and fragrant blossoms flourishing in the plazas. Many of these plazas are used as children's playing grounds, and it is gratifying to read that yet another plaza has been opened, this time for the sole use of the children of the vicinity. This plaza, which is known as the Plaza de Juegos Guido Spano, was opened by the Lord Mayor of Buenos Aires, Dr. Cantilo, in the presence of a great crowd.

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The Mayor of Buenos Aires has decided that the nuisance of private raffles for so-called charitable institutions must stop. In a memorandum to the Minister of the Interior, the Mayor asks the Minister to give instructions to the police to exercise greater control over the raffles and private lotteries run ostensibly for charitable purposes in the city. Dr. Cantilo expresses the view that of late a number of raffles held in the suburban districts have been run for purely commercial ends by private individuals not in any way connected with the charitable institutions they pretend to represent.

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Winter days are orange days in Argentina, 200,000,000 of the luscious golden fruit being consumed every year while the orange season is in full swing. Fruit is supplied by the Province of Corrientes, Argentina, and the neighboring Republic of Paraguay. The fruit shipments this year were extraordinarily big, due not so much to extensive production as to an unprecedented demand.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Forces Must Not Be Divided

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

After experimenting with prohibition and restrictive state legislation in varied form and degree for a half century, by constitutional amendment the manufacture, importation and sale of alcoholic beverages have been prohibited in the United States. And by reason of the stupendous amount of capital profitably employed in alcohol traffic, attempts to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment have resulted in a contest between the agencies and supporters of law enforcement and the interests that would profit by nullification.

Thus an ideal is brought into grips with the sordid. The battle is as old as the human race and will doubtless continue until the constructive and progressive forces for righteousness prevail.

Unfortunately, the forces opposing the Eighteenth Amendment include interests that control almost unlimited resources, the employment of millions, and in many cases even the extension and the restriction of credits. Thus power deeply entrenched and more or less effective throughout the entire economic world structure is in a position to make many men in high places and holding positions of influence and power either passive or negative who would otherwise be naturally active in support of their government.

The question that now confronts the friends of what has been called "a noble experiment" by the President of the United States is what the effect will be if the wedge of modification is permitted to divide the forces upon which the success or failure of this experiment depends.

Los Angeles, Calif. MORRIS H. MILLS.

Criminals and Wrong Thinking

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your recent editorials touching upon prison riots prompt me to point out that criminals incur imprisonment by wrong doing, and that wrong doing is obviously the effect of wrong thinking.

How evident it is, therefore, that the only sure corrective of and protection against crime lies in bringing about a change in the mental attitude of wrongdoers from evil to good!

Unless inmates leave our penal institutions in better condition mentally, morally, and physically than when they enter and are fitted to earn an honorable livelihood, a prison term is of no real benefit to them and is only a temporary protection to the public.

That which offenders most need is freedom from evil tendencies through the punishment (destruction) of these tendencies by spiritual enlightenment while serving their sentences. This sort of punishment will turn our prisons into reformatories worthy of the name.

Furthermore, to abandon first and, in many cases, young offenders to the companionship of those who may be hardened by crime, embittered by punishment, and degraded by the immoral conditions which characterize, more or less, all prisons, is a crime in itself.

Incidentally, it is a significant fact that many of those who took part in the recent prison riots did so not with a view of escaping, but in order to protest in their mistaken way against the inexcusable conditions which they are compelled to endure and for which local prison officials are only partly to blame. The entire system calls for radical changes, and these will be brought about only by an aroused public sentiment. ROBERT S. ROSS.

New York, N. Y.